

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 67

PRICE TWO CENTS

WOMEN HOLD MEETING TO CONSIDER A CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Representatives of 12,000 Garment Workers Confer—Court Refuses Permanent Picket Injunction

STRIKERS FREED

Judge Pierce Advises Men Against Any Disturbance—Raincoat Makers Plan to Have Street Parade

Six local executive boards of the United Ladies Garment Workers meet this afternoon at 31 North Russell street and discuss, with Abraham Mitchell and Morris Sigman, international vice-presidents of the union, the question whether a general strike of the 12,000 ladies' garment workers here shall be called. A permanent injunction against the workers on men's garments was refused the Macular Parker Company in the equity session of the superior court by Judge Pierce.

The representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, the Boston branch of the organization, Samuel Zorn, David Gilman and Max Benjamin, a strike committee, appeared before Judge Pierce on a temporary injunction issued on the ground of complaints that the strikers were intimidating and interfering with operatives of the Macular Parker Company.

Judge Pierce said the evidence was insufficient and in refusing to grant a permanent injunction said he hoped it would not encourage the strikers to continue the strike or to give rise to any disturbance. The Macular Parker Company was represented by Charles H. Fiske, Jr., and the strikers by George E. Roewer, Jr.

That he would ask a permit to parade the raincoat makers of Boston, Canton, Malden, Everett, Roxbury and Cambridge through the streets of the city to show the strength of the strikers was the statement given out by Henry D. Cohen, the local organizer of the I. W. W. in answer to charges alleged to have been made by the manufacturers. He also said he received a telegram from Vincent St. John, national organizer, that a suitable organizer would soon be sent to Boston to take charge of the work here. Support was promised in a resolution passed by local 20 of Lawrence to the strikers in Boston.

In the early morning about 200 pickets lingered in the vicinity of Summer and Washington streets but a detail of 20 policemen in charge of Sergeant Walter Berry kept them moving. Word was received of a meeting at headquarters, 724 Washington street and then it was announced that pickets would be withdrawn until the case had come before the court.

PRINCETON VARSITY BASEBALL NINE HAS 31 GAMES SCHEDULED

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton will play 31 games during the 1913 baseball season, according to the schedule announced here today by Manager W. G. Penfield. Because of the early date of the Easter vacation the season will open in the South March 19, and the Princeton students will not see their team in action until after five games have been played. This course has not been followed for many years. Twenty-one of the Tigers' games will be played in Princeton. Three games are listed with Georgetown and home-and-home series with Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Brown and Virginia. Harvard appears but once on the schedule, as last year, but this spring the game will be played here.

The teams which Princeton dropped this year are Lehigh, Fordham and Dickinson, all Pennsylvania colleges. If Lehigh was dropped because of the football disagreement last fall when Princeton protested one of their players on the charge of professionalism the fact was not announced by the Princeton authorities. The only professional team that will be played is the second nine of the New York Americans. The schedule follows:

March 19, North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C.; 20, Trinity at Greensboro, N. C.; 21, Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 22, George Washington; 23, Georgetown at Washington; 26, Stevens at Princeton; 27, Ursinus at Princeton; 29, Rutgers at Princeton.

April 2, Villa Nova at Princeton; 5, New York University at Princeton; 7, New York Americans Seconds at Princeton; 9, Johns Hopkins at Princeton; 12, Dartmouth at Princeton; 16, Holy Cross at Princeton; 18, Pennsylvania State at Princeton; 22, Pennsylvania State at Princeton; 23, Brown at Providence; 30, Columbia at Princeton.

May 1, Virginia at Princeton; 3, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 7, Brown at Princeton; 10, Cornell at Princeton; 14, Williams at Princeton; 17, Cornell at Ithaca; 22, Michigan at Princeton; 24, Harvard at Princeton; 26, Lafayette at Princeton; 31, Yale at New Haven.

June 4, Amherst at Princeton; 7, Yale at Princeton; 12, Yale at New York (in case of a tie).

INITIATIVE PLAN FOR BAY STATE IS URGED

George Fred Williams Appears Before Committee and Declares System Would Restore Power Which He Says People Have Lost

A bill providing for the initiative and referendum, drawn by Prof. Lewis R. Johnson and employing essential features of all the bills of this nature presented this year, had a hearing this morning before the committee on constitutional amendments.

George Fred Williams appeared to urge its passage. He said that the sovereign power of this state was intended to be and really is the people. But this power, he said, has been usurped by laws and by the provisions of the constitution.

The old political parties (the declined to speak for the Progressives) have become instruments of those who control power, he said. The only recourse the people have, he declared, is in having a direct voice in the making of the laws.

Secretary William H. Sayward of the Master Builders Association said he found himself, like Mr. Whitman, supporting a measure, apparently, that he had hitherto been fighting.

Henry Sterling, representing the American Federation of Labor, favored the bill. Organized labor is behind the movement to get direct legislation, he said.

That political institutions have not kept pace with our industrial development was the statement of Representative George Pearl Webster of Boxford.

Before three legislative committees there were scheduled to come up for consideration today bills providing for nearly all the important changes in methods of voting and electing that have been proposed to the Legislature this year.

Abolition of the electoral college and direct election of the President and Vice-President were assigned to the federal relations committee. The election laws committee has to consider publication of election circulars at the expense of the state, submission of questions of public policy to the voters, further strengthening of the corrupt practices act and payment by the petitioner of the expense of recounts.

The "peaceful picketing" and "peaceful persuasion" bills, in their long familiar form and also couched in new terms calculated to assist their passage through the Legislature and by the Governor, were to come up before the joint judiciary committee. This committee planned to hear also numerous measures to amend the workingmen's compensation act.

At a session of the judiciary committee Tuesday evening a peaceful picketing bill was considered which was said to be indorsed by numerous persons who have opposed this proposition in previous years. The bill was put in, it was said, by Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for the Master Builders Association. It was indorsed in part by Henry J. Sterling, chairman of the legislative committee of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

J. J. Feeley said that there was no

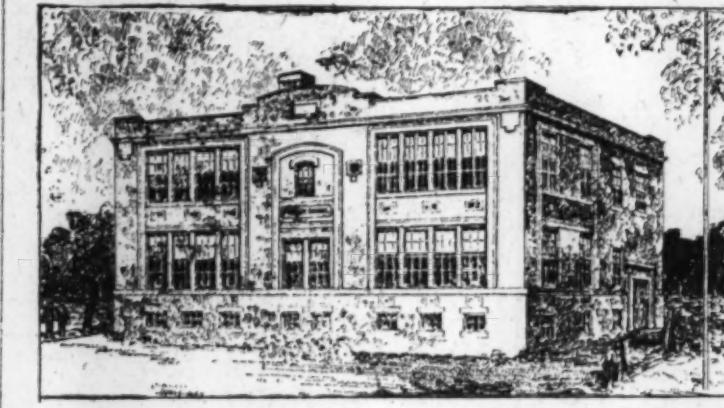
such thing as peaceful picketing and some of its results could be seen in manufacturing cities such as Lynn by the number of firms that had moved away, the vacant floor space and the fact that organized labor had been leaving that city to carry its warfare to Haverhill.

Mr. Whitman said that he had submitted his bill to a number of manufacturers, some of whom had said it was the best bill they had seen if there is to be picketing at all; others were not ready to favor any kind of picketing.

Secretary William H. Sayward of the Master Builders Association said he found himself, like Mr. Whitman, supporting a measure, apparently, that he had hitherto been fighting.

(Continued on page eight, column five)

ROSLINDALE SCHOOLHOUSE HAS EXTERIOR OF PLASTER



New Mozart building is designed for four grades and shows a departure in style from usual construction

PROGRESSIVE PARTY WOMEN FAVOR BILLS

Members of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman's Progressive Party Club held a meeting at the home of the president, Miss E. L. Spencer, 9 Pleasant street, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon. The board indorsed the bills before the Legislature, including that for reducing the hours of labor for children and the measure providing for an amendment to the constitution authorizing the initiative and referendum.

Regular meetings of the club will be held the first Tuesday in each month at the Brunswick hotel. The parliamentary law club of which Mrs. Arthur W. Savage is instructor will meet every week at the home of the president. Those wishing for information or who desire to become members are asked to write either the president or the corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth R. Bradbury, 40 Brainerd road, Allston.

WOMEN OFF ON SUFFRAGE WALK TO WASHINGTON

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The band of woman suffragists gathered to walk to Washington left here today.

A stop is planned at Princeton for a mass meeting and arrival in Washington is scheduled March 1.

Sixteen women enrolled under command of Rosalie G. Jones to march the entire distance, 230 miles. The plan calls for an average march of 16 miles a day. The party is accompanied by a supply wagon and a scout travels ahead in an automobile.

Setting their nets for pollock, a gill netting steamer Nomad, Captain Murray

Consigned to R. M. Kelly, a T wharf fish dealer, a 200-pound porpoise reached port today from Gloucester on the steamer City of Gloucester. The fish was those that captured it a trying chase.

Setting their nets for pollock, a gill netting steamer Nomad, Captain Murray

LINCOLN IS HONORED BY BOSTON CITIZENS IN VARIED FASHION

Churches, Public Schools and Patriotic Organizations Are All Observing Anniversary of the Emancipation

SPEECHES LISTED

The whole nation is today joining in the observance of Lincoln Day, with various forms of exercises in churches, public schools, quarters of patriotic organizations, and associations of all kinds.

In all the schools of Boston exercises in honor of Lincoln are being held. In most of them these take place today, but in

(Continued on page eight, column five)

WOMEN'S FEDERATION INDORSES NEW BILLS

Association of Clubs Stamps Its Approval on Federal and State Measures Delegates Sent to State House—Several Addresses Are Made

Indorsement of federal and state bills by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs followed introductory addresses by Mrs. Esther F. Boland, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham and Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan at the mid-winter meeting of the federation today in Arlington Street church. The bills indorsed were the Owen bill and the Page-Wilson bill and state bills as follows: Uniform child labor bill, Ellis milk bill, Mormon bill, bills granting extension of civil service rules to counties and educational bills providing for a retirement fund for public school teachers and regular regulating school attendance and employment of minors.

The federation voted to oppose all bills giving Spanish war veterans preference in appointive positions. Mrs. Ruby Clark and Mrs. John T. Tabor were appointed to carry to the State House at once a message of the federation's indorsement of the civil service bills, for which hearings were held this morning, and its opposition to the Spanish war veterans bill. Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House, closed the morning meeting with an address on "The Making of Law," in which he declared himself in favor of the initiative and referendum as a great conservative influence, and pronounced it the most important matter presented to the Legislature this year.

The afternoon session was preceded by an organ recital by John Marshall, organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A group of songs was sung by Miss Evelyn Blair, after which the address of the afternoon was given by Prof. Charles Zueblin on "Saving and Spending."

Under the auspices of the federation a peace meeting was held in Tremont temple last evening at which about 1500 persons were present. The speakers were Congresswoman McCall, Joseph Walker, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale divinity school, and Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University. Mrs. Mulligan opened the meeting and introduced Congressman McCall, who presided.

Letters from President Taft and Governor Wilson were received.

MEXICO CITY—The third day's battle between the Madero and Diaz forces began at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The federales began the fighting by renewing the assault upon the citadel, where Diaz and his rebel followers are entrenched. Rifles and machine guns were trained upon the citadel.

Three thousand prisoners were released from Belém prison and are scattering over the city.

The Mutual Insurance building caught fire from a bursting shell. The building is 14 stories high, constructed of concrete and is situated at the corner of Cinco Mayo and San Juan de Letran streets.

The bombardment of the citadel and the return rebel fire kept up all during the morning.

The shelling of the high buildings where Madero's machine guns were working continued with marked effect. Many roofs were cleared of federales by the marksmen operating Diaz's guns. Many of the high buildings in the main business section were struck by shells, and much damage was wrought. Shrapnel fire was directed over the city by both sides.

Heavier Cannon Used

The revolutionists used heavier cannon than yesterday and directed their fire towards the national palace, occupied by federales, and the higher buildings in the business section.

The city had expected another encounter between the federal and rebel forces, which fought for seven hours yesterday.

During the night the federales brought up considerable artillery. Heavier guns were placed behind the barricades and entrenched in the streets and trained on the citadel, where Diaz is entrenched, while additional machine guns were stationed where they could play on this stronghold of the rebels.

While this was going on Diaz was not idle. The rebel entrenchments were pushed toward the national palace, held by the federales, and Diaz, too, brought into position additional artillery.

Estimates of fatalities yesterday vary from 200 to 1000. Diaz declares that only 20 of his men were killed.

Three Americans were wounded yesterday. Two are: Dr. R. H. McCrosson of Lincoln, Neb., and Mark Johnson of Madison, Ill. All Americans who desired it, received shelter in the United States embassy.

Troops Camp in Streets

Early today Madero was in possession of the National palace, and declared that he had 4,000 men. Federales camped last night on their arms in the streets near the palace for a distance of several blocks.

General Diaz occupied the plaza and two large buildings in the western part of the city, the citadel and the Young Men's Christian Association. Diaz said he had plenty of men and that more were on their way to the city. Madero said the rebels numbered only 1500.

There was a report that Madero had cut off the water supply of the citadel, but Diaz denied this and said that he could get plenty of water beside that from the city water system.

Food Hard to Obtain

Conditions in the city today were chaotic. Several private residences were used as hospitals and the Red Cross attendants were kept busy. Debris and shattered building material littered the streets within the zone of fire. Cornices and chimneys of many buildings had been shot away and windows broken.

Food was high. There was no milk and bread to be had and other food stuffs were hard to obtain. Hotel fare was meager, and many private houses were providing strangers with food.

The telegraph lines to Veracruz, which were cut yesterday, were restored today, but the authorities refused to accept commercial messages. It was rumored, but not verified, that railroad lines into Mexico City were being torn up in some places.

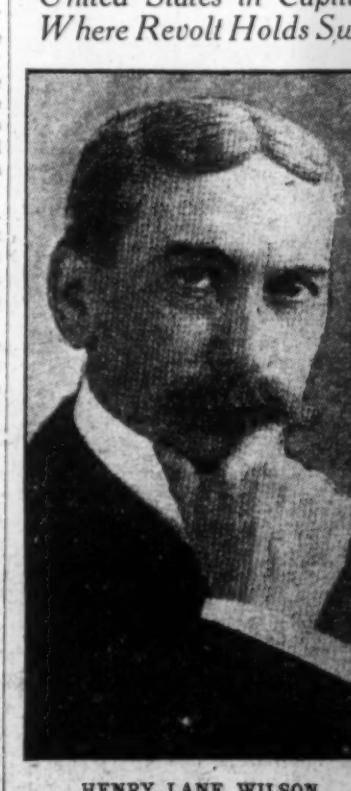
Long Range Guns Used

In the fighting yesterday powerful long range guns were used, where only a few city squares separated the combatants. Some of the cannons operated by both the federales and rebels were of two

(Continued on page ten, column one)

CO. B CHOOSES LIEUTENANT

Senior Duty Sergt. George G. Davis was last night elected second lieutenant of Co. B, first corps of cadets, known as the Harvard company.



HARRY LANE WILSON
Ambassador to Mexico

MADERO AND DIAZ RENEW HOSTILITIES IN STREETS OF CITY

Federals and Rebels Both Bring Up Guns During the Night to Defend Their Positions in Mexican Capital

CITADEL ATTACKED

Shell Strikes Office Building in American Section When Government Troops Begin Another Assault on Arsenal

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National League Meets

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO MEET AGAIN TODAY IN SECOND SESSION

Adoption of the Schedule for 1913 Is Chief Business to Come Before Adjourned Meeting

UMPIRES ARE NAMED

NEW YORK—Owing to the fact that the amount of business which came before the national league Tuesday in its annual spring meeting here was more than could be attended to in the time allotted, a second meeting is being held in this city today, at which time the magnates hope to clean up all matters which are to come before them and adjourn sine die.

While the adoption of the schedule for 1913 was expected to be accomplished at the meeting yesterday, it was voted to carry it over until today. Owing to the fact that the meeting of Tuesday was not called until afternoon, that the national commission might hold its postponed meeting in the morning, many matters which were to have been taken up Tuesday were not touched at all.

The National league did not meet until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the time was devoted to the consideration and adoption of a rule preventing clubs taking umpires for managers without reimbursing the league, the O'Day case being cited as an example.

President T. J. Lynch announced his selection of umpires for the coming season as follows: R. W. Emslie, W. J. Klem, Charles Rigler, Clarence Owens, William Brennan, Al Orth, M. W. Eason, W. J. Guthrie and W. J. Byron. Both the latter men were with the International league last year.

President Lynch said that President Johnson had assured him the American league would not negotiate with Henry O'Day if the National league desired his services. The former manager of the Cincinnati club was expected here, but President Lynch said he had not heard from O'Day, and if the latter consents he will be added to the list of umpires, making the tenth man on this year's staff.

The league adopted a rule which will discourage scouting for clubs by umpires. Umpire Rigler was recently upheld in his claim against the Philadelphia club for \$2500 for securing Pitcher Eppa Rixie, but hereafter when a club pays an umpire for such services, the money is to go to the league and not to the umpire.

In the case of a club signing one of the league umpires as its manager, that club must also reimburse the league for the man's services as an umpire. Secretary Heidler declared he believed such payment to the league was no more than fair, when the staff of umpires was broken into by a club because it needed a manager.

So far as the league is concerned the Giants still have the 25 per cent of the world's series money which is in dispute. Action on the question of forcing the New York owners to turn over this money to the league was delayed yesterday but will likely be finally settled today.

A representative committee of the American league, consisting of President B. B. Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey, Chicago, and John E. Bruce, St. Louis, called upon Mrs. John T. Brush at her residence and presented her with an address of condolence on the demise of the late president of the New York National league club, who had done so much for the welfare of the national game in this and other cities in the circuits of the two major baseball organizations.

The national commission held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in the morning. Orville Overall, who ceased playing with the Cubs after the season of 1910, was reinstated without the infliction of a fine. Overall was on the Cubs' ineligible list. Under the rules of organized baseball the Cubs did not have to tender him a contract after he retired. As the case now stands, Overall is still the property of Murphy, who can sign him whenever Overall accepts terms.

Pitcher Torrey, once a Giant, also was reinstated without the payment of a fine. The Canton club was notified to settle Player Reilly's claim for \$80 within five days or forfeit its franchise.

E. R. SPEARE WINS TENNIS FINALS

E. R. Speare is the senior court tennis club handicap champion at the B. A. A., winning Tuesday in the final from Sewall Cabot in two straight sets, the scores being 6-3, 6-2. There were no odds, as both men were given the same rating. The finals in the junior court tennis club handicap will probably be played this afternoon. The contestants will be H. P. Wood and G. P. Wales, both of whom have won in all their other rounds. Wales will give Wood ½ 30. The final in the state individual squash tournament will also be played this afternoon between Constantine Hutchins, the national champion, and D. P. Rhodes.

FENCERS CLUB WINS JUNIOR TITLE

NEW YORK—After two days of fencing the Fencers Club of this city won the Saltus medals and junior foils championship of this country Tuesday evening by defeating the French Y. M. C. A. and New York Turn Verein in the final round. Twelve teams took part in the competition.

HARRIS DEFEATS GEORGE SPEAR IN RECORD CONTEST

Only One Point Separates the Contestants in Their Match for the National Amateur Class C Billiard Title

NEW YORK—The six winners in Tuesday's play for the national amateur class C championship billiard tournament meet today in a round robin series and the winners will continue tomorrow in similar play. The first round robin matches were played Tuesday and in one of the most interesting and exciting games probably ever seen in an amateur billiard tournament, W. W. Harris of the Dunwoody Country Club defeated George Spear of this city by 200 points to 199. This match was one of the six of the second round, three of which were played in the afternoon, with the remainder at the evening session.

A. H. Romberg an open table player was defeated by C. B. Lewis in a long battle in which the former played a multitude of safety shots, thus prolonging the game, to which Lewis responded in kind and won by 200 to 184.

George T. Moon was beaten by I. Levine by 200 to 192, after a contest which was made interesting by the frequency of changes in leadership, some fine shots being successfully essayed by both men.

The fastest playing of the tournament was seen when Philip Wechsler of this city and Dr. Hawley of Danbury, Ct., came together in one of the evening games. The first named succeeded in winning by a score of 200 to 168. Wechsler averaged 62-33, which will, if he succeeds in winning the final, place him in the class B division.

C. B. Terry, the class C champion, defeated A. L. Mitchell by 200 to 140 by playing the steadier game. His opponent made the bigger runs, but only played good at times. The Columbia student, F. S. Appleby, went down to defeat before Mathews to the tune of 200 to 160. This was the longest drawn out match of the late session.

22 GAMES ARE ON TUFTS VARSITY NINE SCHEDULE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Twenty-two games have been scheduled for the Tufts College varsity baseball nine this spring. The schedule was approved by the advisory board which held a long meeting Tuesday afternoon. The board also discussed the question of a coach for the year, but no decision was arrived at.

The schedule as arranged by Manager Atwater furnishes the team with one of the best lists of games a Tufts nine has had in some time. There are still two open dates on it which will be filled before long. Only seven of the games are to be played at home. The teams which will appear on the schedule for the first time in years are Cornell, Yale and Seton Hall. The schedule:

April 17, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; Union, Syracuse, N. Y.; 21, Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J.; 22, Fordham at Fordham; N. Y.; 23, Fordham at Worcester; 25, Medford; 26, Yale at New Haven; May 2, Vermont at Medford; 6, M. A. C. at Medford; 9, Wesleyan at Middletown; Cornell; 13, Dartmouth at Medford; 15, open; 21, open; 24, Medford at Portland; 26, Matthes at Boston; 28, open; 30, at Burlington; 31, Dartmouth at Harvard; June 4, Brown at Providence; 7, Trinity at Medford.

TRAVIS MAKES A FINE SCORE

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Play in the second round in the South Florida championship is scheduled for today, and five of the survivors are from the Metropolitan district. H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Newport; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, and Walter Fairbanks, Denver, were those outside of this locality to win out. W. J. Travis, J. R. Hyde, H. H. Stafford, C. Beach and W. R. Simons were the other victors. Farrington won from W. R. Henderson of New Haven on the last green.

W. J. Travis played wonderful golf again Tuesday, scoring a 67 for his round and putting A. W. Tillingshast out of the running. L. E. Martin, Oakley, was beaten in a close match by W. R. Simons, Garden City.

A. F. Southerland, Essex County, defeated G. B. Adams, Balsurol, at the last hole in the second flight. In the fourth flight H. J. Sachs, Inwood, put John Shepard, Jr., out of the running by 2 and 1.

B. A. A. SENDS BIG SQUAD

Manager George V. Brown of the B. A. A. left at 10 o'clock this morning for New York with T. J. Halpin, E. K. Merriew, Harry Lee, D. B. Young, Fred Burns, E. Marceau, A. Barwise, O. F. Hedlund, D. M. Caldwell, Carl Gram, Baird High, Silva and Russell, who are to compete in the N. Y. A. C. games tonight. This is one of the largest squads of athletes the B. A. A. has sent to an out-of-town meeting.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT COMPLETE

AUBURN, N. Y.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today announced that the new organization of the Central League had been approved to include the following cities: Dayton, Springfield, Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville and Grand Rapids. The franchises and players of the Asheville Club in the Appalachian League have been transferred to Middleboro, Ky.

Maroon Track Leader Who Is Short of Star Material for Big Conference Meets



CAPT. GEORGE E. KUH '13
Chicago Varsity track team

ILLINOIS LOOKS FOR VICTORY IN CHICAGO DUAL INDOOR MEET

Maroon Varsity Squad Has but Few First Place Possibilities and Lacks Second String as Well

POLE VAULT CLOSE

CHICAGO—No great amount of optimism is being cherished among the members of the University of Chicago track team in anticipation of the meet with Illinois at Champaign next Saturday night, which will formally open the Conference indoor track season. While reversals of form are common in indoor dual meets between these two teams and the most sanguine of predictions frequently fail to be borne out, the prospects this time appear decidedly rosy for the Illinois team.

Capt. George Kuh of Chicago, who has experienced some of these reversals in the past two years, is reluctant to admit that his men are out of the running, however. "If the boys get every possible point that past performances permit and things break our way all through the meet we have a chance to win," he said, "for especially in an indoor meet, with the short dash and hurdles and the uncertainty of the jumps the tendency is to lessen the advantage of the stronger team."

Capt. George Gill of Illinois is more sanguine of his chances, however, and maintains that Chicago has a chance to win. Coach Gill at Illinois is more sanguine and has little doubt that he can arrange a line-up that will capture the meet. Illinois is claimed to have one of the strongest teams in years, especially strong in the middle and long distance runs, where the Maroons are weakest. Illinois is well represented in every event on the card, but in the field events and sprint; Chicago will probably make competition interesting. Illinois has a wealth of second and third place men in addition to a strong contender for every first. This means that Chicago, with limited numbers, must rely almost wholly in first place men for any prospect of finishing with the large end of the final score.

In the dashes Chicago will rely on Mathews, a veteran sprinter, and Ward sophomore who has college athletic career before him it is claimed by the coaches. Mathews is strong on the start, which is a decided advantage at Illinois where the distance is only 40 yards. Phelps, Hammitt and McKeown are Illinois' stand-bys in the dash. Phelps being one of the fastest men in the Conference.

The hurdles will bring out some spirited competition among George Kuh, the Maroon captain, Ward, his teammate who is as fast as Kuh, Case, the Illinois star and his team mate Coster. Outdoors Case would have a shade the advantage, but at 40 yards there is no apparent choice.

For the third consecutive year the junior and senior championship tournaments were awarded to the Point Judith Polo Club of Narragansett Pier, R. I., beginning on July 21 and continuing through to Aug. 16.

Joseph B. Thomas will again be the leading man in this tournament. The stabling facilities have been greatly improved and it is planned to make the meeting eclipse the tournaments of other years.

Dates were awarded to Squadron A, Piping Rock and the Whippoorwill clubs. These are newcomers to the list and every effort will be made to bring out the best teams. Mr. Herbert announced that a meeting of the executive committee of the association would be held in a few days, at which the details of the international matches on the field of the Meadow Brook Club would be decided upon.

Among those present were H. L. Herbert, W. A. Hazard, H. von L. Meyer, H. M. Earle, representative of the Hurlingham Club of England; Rene LaMontagne, H. S. Borden and Joseph B. Thomas. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Chairman, H. L. Herbert; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Hazard; executive committee, R. L. Agassiz, August Belmont, John C. Groome, W. A. Hazard, Harry Payne Whitney, Joshua Crane, Charles Wheeler and Alexander T. Primm, Jr. Forty-six clubs were represented by delegates.

SYRACUSE GIVES FOOTBALL DATES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—New York University receives a place on the Syracuse University football schedule announced Tuesday night. They are to play in this city Nov. 8. Yale, West Point and Lafayette have been dropped by the Syracuse team. Princeton is to be met at Princeton Oct. 18. St. Louis University will be the last opponent, the Syracuse team going there for a Thanksgiving day contest. A board of five coaches will direct the team next fall in place of one head coach. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27, Hobart at Syracuse; 11, Rochester; 4, Hamilton at Syracuse; 11, Rochester; 18, Princeton at Princeton; 23, Western Reserve at Syracuse.

Nov. 1, Michigan at Ann Arbor; 8, New York at Princeton; 15, Cornell at Syracuse; 22, Carlisle at Syracuse; 27, St. Louis at St. Louis.

SEPT. 27, Hobart at Syracuse;

Oct. 4, Hamilton at Syracuse; 11, Rochester; 18, Princeton at Princeton;

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CONGRESS DECLARES WOODROW WILSON AS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Joint Session of House and Senate Counts Electoral Vote as Prescribed by Constitution and Statutes

CROWD IS PRESENT

WASHINGTON—The perfidy, but important task of declaring Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the United States, was performed here today at a joint session of the Senate and House. Officially they hadn't been elected until after today's session. The meeting was a dignified affair, as befitting a ceremonial prescribed by the constitution.

The joint session held that President-elect Wilson received 438 votes in the electoral college, Roosevelt 88 and President Taft 8.

Procedure prescribed by the constitution and supplementary statutes, was followed in today's canvass of the votes. It was the supreme and final act of law really "making" Wilson and Marshall the nation's executives for the next four years. The inauguration to follow is but the formal attestation by oath of the new executives promising obedience to the constitution and laws of the country and faithful execution of their trusts, and their ceremonial induction into office.

The hour set by law for the formal canvass of the votes is 1 o'clock p.m. and long before spectators were before the doors of the House gallery to secure entrance. Admission was limited to those bearing members' cards.

The ceremonies today were entirely in the House chamber, as prescribed by law in 1887. Before noon every available seat in the public galleries, stairways and outer corridors were filled.

Promptly at 1 o'clock, Senator Bacon of Georgia, acting president pro tempore of the Senate, and named by law to preside over the joint session, mounted the Speaker's rostrum. The gavel was turned over to him by Speaker Clark. Senator Bacon then formally announced the purpose of the joint session—to canvass the votes cast in the electoral college Jan. 13 and ascertain if a President and Vice-President had been elected.

Speaker Clark took a seat at Senator Bacon's left. The senators were seated at the right of the rostrum and the representatives at the left. Four tellers—two each from the Senate and House—occupied seats at the desk of the clerk of the House. With them were seated Clerk Bennett of the Senate and Clerk Trimble of the House. Other officers of the Senate and House, marshaled by the respective sergeants-at-arms, were assembled on either side of the platform.

On the Speaker's green baize desk was a high stack of papers and sealed envelopes. These contained the official certificates of the electoral votes, sent by mail and messenger to the President of the Senate.

The canvass of the votes will now begin," Senator Bacon announced, hushing the conversation which swept from floor to galleries.

A clerk began opening the envelopes at Senator Bacon's elbow. These were arranged in the alphabetical order of the 48 states. They were read by Senator Bacon and passed to the tellers at the clerk's desk, who recorded and tallied the votes.

"Alabama cast 12 votes for Woodrow Wilson and 12 for Thomas R. Marshall," was the announcement, which started a ripple of applause which was immediately hushed by Senator Bacon's gavel.

Nicholas Murray Butler was the vice-presidential candidate named by electors for Utah and Vermont as President Taft's running mate.

Upon the completion of the call of states, Senator Bacon formally announced the vote and declared the elections of Wilson and Marshall. The joint session was then adjourned sine die.

Under the law Senator Bacon's announcement is decided to be a sufficient declaration of election."

GOV. SULZER ACTS DUE TO COME UP

ALBANY—A bill for the compulsory incorporation of the New York stock exchange, drafted by Governor Sulzer, is expected to be introduced into the Legislature here today. The measure also would bring all stock exchanges under the supervision and regulation of the state authorities.

The Governor has also drafted two other stock reform bills which will be introduced today, one making it unlawful for the New York Stock Exchange to prohibit its members from doing business with or for the members of the New York Consolidated Exchange.

AUTOMATIC STOKE ENGINES OUT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Two engines delivered here to the Pennsylvania railroad from the construction shops at Dunkirk, N. Y., are the latest type and are equipped with an automatic stoking belt. The mechanism, it is said, makes an experienced fireman unnecessary.

MILITIA RESTORES PEACE
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Miners in the Paint and Cabin-Creek districts were quiet Tuesday and Tuesday night. Six regiments of militia are scattered all over the region. Fifty-one strikers are being held for trial.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

THE TEST
Any one who is keenly discerning keeps his knowledge quite modestly hid;

A wise man never boasts of his learning For he wouldn't be wise if he did.

When the proposed library roof gardens have been established, they will no doubt attract a higher class of summer readers than has been noted heretofore.

OBSERVATIONS

Worthy commentators tell us, "It takes two to make a quarrel."

While our observation teaches us the same:

And in studying that saying we deduce this truthful moral: It takes two to make a friendship worth the name.

How fleeting is fame! It is reported that a "new" reporter on a Florida paper who was sent recently to interview Mr. Bryan, began by asking: "Mr. Bryan, were you ever interested in politics?"

TWO KINDS
The suitor pressed his suit so well It served to captivate her, And so he ringed the village belle, And the sexton rang one later.

Perhaps one reason why our smallest coin is never counterfeited is because the bogus money-makers realize it would be easy for the detectives to follow up their s-cent.

NATURE NOTE
The bark of the tree won't bite, of course,

We all know that, but still, It is well to reflect and, likewise, recollect That the bark of the smartweed will.

FEDERAL CONTROL AGAIN URGED FOR TELEGRAPH LINES

WASHINGTON—That telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail service is recommended again by Postmaster-General Hitchcock in his complete annual report, transmitted Tuesday to Congress.

Mr. Hitchcock says: "It is believed that under proper management such a consolidation would result in important economies and permit adoption of lower telegraph rates. Now that a postal savings system has been established and a parcel post provided for, there would seem to be no better opportunity for the profitable extension of our postal business than through the adoption of a government telegraph system."

Mr. Hitchcock also recommends that use of franking privilege be restricted to official correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight and to the mailing of such speeches and documents as are printed by order of Congress.

PUJO COMMITTEE INQUIRY ATTACKED

WASHINGTON—Minority Leader Mann and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, led an attack in the House Tuesday on a resolution appropriating \$35,000 to defray further expenses of the money trust investigation. The resolution, which made the total expenditures for the investigation \$60,000, was passed after a lengthy argument on "Democratic extravagance" by a vote of 129 to 114, many Democrats voting with the Republicans against it.

The canvas of the votes will now begin," Senator Bacon announced, hushing the conversation which swept from floor to galleries.

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SUBWAY PLAN FREED BY APPELLATE COURT

NEW YORK—The appellate division of the supreme court vacated on Tuesday the injunction granted by the lower court restraining the public service commission from entering into operating contracts for the "dual" system, new \$300,000,000 subways with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Chairman McCall granted the opposition a rehearing on the contracts tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and said at least 15 days must pass before he would be able either to sign or disapprove the contracts.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for opponents of execution of the subway contracts, was far from acknowledging defeat, though the opinion of Presiding Justice Ingraham declares that one of the points he raised in the injunction suit (denial of hearing after contracts were revised) was frivolous, and he finds the other two of no merit. Mr. Shearn intends to continue the contest against the contracts both before the commission and in the courts.

There was nothing the court held in any circumstance brought to its attention in reference to allowance for depreciation to lead it to suppose that the commissioners had acted fraudulently or wastefully, so it could not interfere.

HARVARD SOCIETY CASTING BALLOTS FOR NEW OFFICERS

Baloting on the names submitted in the election of officers for the Christian Society at Harvard University is in progress today at the Phillips Brooks House in Cambridge. The voting opened at 8:30 a.m. and will close at 5 p.m.

The candidates include for president F. H. Canady '14 and J. P. Brown '14; vice-president, T. M. Gallie '15 and N. L. Tibbets '14; secretary, R. R. Ayers '15, and H. Francke '15; treasurer, P. L. Rabenoll '14 and J. C. Talbot '15.

The Phillips Brooks Association will hold its election next Wednesday. The nomination for officers are as follows: For president, L. H. Mills '14 and Q. Reynolds '14; vice-president, C. F. Plimpton '14, and L. Saltonstall '14; secretary, C. H. Crombie '14 and R. H. Kettell '14; treasurer, R. M. McKinney '15, and F. H. Turnbull '14; librarian, C. G. Freese '15 and W. G. Simons '14.

BUTLER STORES RECEIVERS REPORT

Reports by receivers of the Butler stores made to Judge Dodge in the United States district court show that they collected during the period between their appointment, Nov. 7, and Feb. 1, \$1,162,479 for the Gilchrist Company, over \$400,000 for William S. Butler & Co., Inc., and \$200,400 for Everybody's.

The cash on hand amounted, Feb. 1, to \$285,474, for William S. Butler & Co., Inc.; \$242,014 for the Gilchrist Company and \$62,478 for Everybody's.

Judge Dodge allowed Tuesday as part compensation to the receivers, C. F. Weed, Milroy H. Gibson and Edward B. Wilson, \$9000, and for part payment of counsel fees \$3000.

MINUTE MEN GIVE FIRST ASSEMBLY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The first military assembly ever held in this town will take place tonight at 8 o'clock in the town hall, under the direction of the Lexington Minute Men.

Governor Foss is expected to be present, as well as many military men of the state.

The object of the party is to raise money to defray the company's expenses to the inaugural at Washington in March, or to Gettysburg next summer with the grand army. Maj. Alfred Pierce, commander of the Lexington Minute Men, is chairman of the committee in charge.

BENCH TO DECIDE TAX ABATEMENT

The petition of the Boston Railroad Holding Company against the commonwealth of Massachusetts for an abatement of a franchise or excise tax for the year 1912, amounting to \$105,944.12, which the company asserts was \$77,137.18 in excess of what the tax commissioner had a right to assess, was reserved for the full bench, by Judge D. Courcy in the supreme court yesterday.

The company asserts the commissioner had no right to assess its entire holdings.

TOURISTS SAIL FOR TROPICS

Several Boston and New England tourists left New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Almirante for a tour of three weeks. The liner will touch at Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, Savanna and Santa Marta. The stop at Colon will be long enough to enable the passengers to look over the western end of the Panama canal, and to go through to the Pacific terminus.

LETTERS READ IN SUGAR SUIT

NEW YORK—Letters which the government filed in testimony in the suit against the American Sugar Refining Company, Tuesday purport to have been passed between John E. Parsons, counsel, and Charles E. Heike, secretary, for the company. Reference was made in the letters to other so-called trusts, which would act wisely if they cooperated to overcome "vicious legislation."

TAFTS BEGIN TO MOVE

WASHINGTON—President Taft has begun to make the White House ready for occupancy by Woodrow Wilson. Articles belonging to the Tafts have been taken from the White House attic and started on the way to New Haven. Mr. Wilson will find only one reminder of the Taft administration—the oil painting of the President, hung in the main hall at the right of the entrance.

REGISTER JURY INSTRUCTED

CINCINNATI, O.—Court instructions prior to its retirement to formulate a verdict are being given today to the jury in the case of the National Cash Register officials tried by the government for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

FIRST DISPLAY OF TELEPHONE TO BE RECALLED

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex Institute has arranged with Thomas A. Watson, who was Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's assistant during the first public showing of the telephone, Feb. 12, 1877, to include his lecture on "The Beginnings of the Telephone" in Academy hall next Friday night, the nearest date to the thirty-sixth anniversary of the first public use of the telephone which could be thus arranged.

The initial display of the telephone was made by Professor Bell during a lecture on what was then his latest invention. Professor Bell was a resident of Salem at the time, and the lecture was one in the Essex Institute's winter course. In order to make the lecture more instructive and to make practical showing of the possibilities of this creation, instruments were set up and communication carried on from the stage of the Lyceum theatre in Salem to a newspaper office in Boston across the harbor which could be thus arranged.

Mr. Rush advised that a harbor was provided 1½ miles wide and four miles long. Breakwater and bulkhead would be made to connect with similar structures in the proposed Richmond harbor. Channels for deep draft vessels would be dredged. Mr. Rush believes harbor improvement will influence the government to move the navy yard here.

The city council received lately from City Engineer Jessup a plan for inner harbor improvement.

OFFICIAL OUSTED FOR REFUSAL TO GIVE \$39 HE SAYS

WASHINGTON—That he had been forced to resign under protest after he had refused to contribute \$39 to the Republican state committee was declared by Postmaster Thomas J. Camp, of Beebe, Ark., before the Senate campaign funds committee inquiring into the campaign of 1912.

Mr. Camp showed letters signed by Gordon H. Campbell, treasurer of the state committee, demanding the contribution, which was 3 per cent of Camp's salary.

In closing his lecture Professor Bell, who is now in Washington, D. C., said that before many years the telephone would be in universal use, that private dwellings would be connected, merchants would transact business over it, and in time it would be possible to converse across the Atlantic.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MISS HERFORD ENTERTAINS

Miss Beatrice Herford gave four of her imitable monologues at Steinert hall Tuesday evening, and kept a good sized audience in almost constant merriment with her human interest pastels of feminine foibles.

Miss Herford's ability to render the little realities of thoughtless chatter made a remarkably true skit on charitable fairs out of the monologue called "The Bazaar." In little half phrases and flashes of seeming unconscious wit she satirized an attendant at one of the tables who had but the vaguest notion what the gewgaws she was selling were for, but who was very keen for the essential purpose of their sale to get money.

Technically Miss Herford has perfected her type of entertainment. She relates her characters so skillfully and with such an appeal to the imagination of her auditors that in effect a little farce comedy is acted by several players. Through it all plays Miss Herford's general wit and humorous record of detail that gives a distinct literary flavor to all her writings while they still remain popular entertainments.

Besides "The Bazaar," she presented "The Cook," "The Complainant" and "The Restaurant," all delightful and all heartily applauded.

THE WOMAN TO STAY

"The Woman" engagement at the Park theater has been extended two weeks owing to the Boston demand. It was decided to cancel the bookings through New England. "Officer 666," which had been originally booked to come to the Park on Monday, Feb. 24, will postpone its engagement for a fortnight, and will open here on Monday, March 10.

"The Yellow Jacket," a Chinese play in the Chinese manner, comes to the Tremont March 24.

SALESMAHSHIP IS TOPIC OF PROGRAM

Just how one should appear in applying for the position of office manager of a manufacturing company or for that of advertising manager of a railroad corporation was explained last evening at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union as a part of the program of the course of "Business Methods and Salesmanship." Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., director of the course, spoke on the fundamental principles of good salesmanship. Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the union, also spoke.

A. B. Beeching, office manager of Hayden, Stone & Co., applied for the position of office manager of the Pope Manufacturing Company, Edward W. Pope, ex-treasurer of the company, taking the part of the employing officer. Herbert P. Jenkins, advertising manager of Little, Brown & Co., applied to John J. Morgan, publicity agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, for the position of advertising manager.

DIPLOMA GIVEN TO DR. SHAW

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Her diploma for the degree of doctor of divinity, conferred upon her by the Kansas City University 20 years ago, was given to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw yesterday. President D. S. Stevens said Dr. Shaw was the first woman to whom the degree had been awarded by the university and that this was his first opportunity to give the diploma to her in person.

LEVEES COST \$240,115.27

JACKSON, Miss.—The report prepared recently by the board of levee commissioners covers six months of last year, from July to December inclusive, and shows that receipts were \$354,217.03, and disbursements \$240,115.27, leaving a balance of \$114,101.76.

BOSTON COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH TO ENLARGE ITS SCOPE

Organization Which Has Acted Thus Far Mainly as Clearing House for Other Societies to Branch Out

WORK IS DESCRIBED

Members of the Social Research Council of Boston are considering plans to enlarge the activity of the organization. The council has been a passive body so far, acting as a clearing house for information among the various research agencies in Boston. There are about 25 of these, and through the council much duplication of effort has been avoided, but nevertheless it is felt that other work of a more positive nature should be added.

"When the council was formed it was not our purpose to impose another research agency upon Boston," said Robert F. Foerster, director of the council. "Our aim was to assist in promoting useful investigations into the community life of Greater Boston. It was, and is, to get the present groups to cooperate, to prevent duplication of effort wherever such duplication is wasteful."

"Of course, the finance commission does a great deal of research work in Boston, but there is much that cannot be done by a public agency. There is much that must be of a private nature."

The clearing house function of the council is to know exactly what all these private agencies are doing. When a new organization makes its appearance we want to know who the members are, how thoroughly they intend to do their work, how responsible are the persons in charge and how much money they have at their disposal. Then if another organization asks us if any one is doing the particular kind of work they wish to take up, we are able to tell them and prevent duplication.

For Standard Method

"We also seek standardization of method where two organizations are working at the same thing in different ways. We are planning to add more constructive features to our work but what they will be I cannot say now. There will be a meeting of the sub-committee soon, followed by one of the council itself. Possibly in two weeks we shall have determined the particular activity which is to be added this year."

"Many persons regard research as academic and unpractical. We all know, it is said, that this condition or that condition is undesirable. What is necessary is that a remedy should be applied, and quickly."

"But for one condition that is undesirable the number of remedies is legion. Which remedy is probably the best? The only possible answer is: That which most closely fits the condition. Then it becomes necessary to describe and to analyze the condition. Knowledge about the conditions of another city or country is not sufficient. Even the local problems of the West End of Boston are not those of the South End."

Research is Demanded

"Greater emphasis is being laid today on measures that are preventive rather than remedial of municipal difficulties. Yet such measures must rest on description of facts, which is largely statistical and an analysis of causes. In other words, truly appropriate measures demand research."

"Two fairly distinct types of research are undertaken. In the one case the question has been raised whether a proposed policy is desirable. A specific kind of information is therefore asked. But not infrequently occasion is taken to gather incidentally other knowledge also. So many subjects may then be investigated that a general description or survey results rather than knowledge about a specific point."

"The second type of research is apt to concern a population group or a geographical section. It is expected that not only will the various kinds of information be useful, but they will enhance each other's value in a way to permit general conclusions. Where so little knowledge of any kind is already possessed in regard to a neighborhood some voyage of general exploration may be necessary before specific studies can be made."

"Two things are indispensable. One is money. The second is competence of the investigators. The work of one or more persons are needed for the even least ambitious research. Not often can that work be procured without money outlay and a very high outlay may be inevitable where general surveys are undertaken."

Competent Work Needed

"Any person can collect facts indiscriminately or inexactly. The fact is so easy and the results may make so impressionable a mass that frequently volunteers filled with zeal rather than ability are entrusted with the responsibility for research. Volunteers cannot replace architects in house designing; ultimately the cost will be higher and it will be found that some essential parts have been omitted or badly constructed because others have received excessive care."

"Competent persons available to do research work are by no means so numerous as conditions for research are. More would be available if more were sought. Their importance is especially great when the form and details of an investigation are planned. But they

BUSY CITY IN NORTH CAROLINA ENJOYS WATER AND RAIL RATES



Queen street, Kinston, N. C., as it appears during the cotton season

KINSTON, N. C.—Kinston is a modern city of 10,000 inhabitants, with many inducements to offer the homeseker and manufacturer. It is on the navigable waters of the Neuse river, the Central highway, which extends from the Atlantic ocean over 600 miles into Tennessee, and on the lines of four railroads, affording excellent transportation facilities and water rates.

The people are energetic and awake to their advantages and working together to develop their opportunities. Kinston is a prosperous community, situated in the center of the rich eastern Carolina trucking section, where anything grown outside the tropics may be produced easily and abundantly.

A silk mill, two cotton mills, a hosiery mill, four lumber mills, with an annual output of approximately 26,000,000 feet of lumber; fertilizer, hoghead, four carriage factories, an iron and mantel works and numerous smaller enterprises give employment to a large number of people. Kinston has a good public school system.

UTAH CITIZENS ASK FOR PRESERVATION OF FORMER TRAILS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Members of the Legislature have received petitions bearing 1500 names that \$10,000 be appropriated, as set forth in a bill introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Benner X. Smith, in order to perpetuate the pioneers' trail from Echo to this city.

Similar petitions were also received from Beaver County, Davis County, Sanpete county, Wasatch county, Washington county and Salt Lake county.

Accompanying the petitions is a memorial, which points out that there exists no insurmountable obstacle in establishing the roadway asked for, because for almost all of the distance the road already exists, and it will not be a difficult task for the state of Utah to establish and maintain it.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—While the details of the new income tax have not been settled, it is expected that the rate will be graduated according to incomes and that all incomes under \$5000 a year will be exempted. At any rate, efforts should be made to place the chief burden upon the persons of large incomes, taxing wealth and not poverty.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS—The income tax has been favored by the Democrats steadily and persistently, and the new Congress will not lose much time, presumably, in enacting an income tax law which most probably will be of a graduated character.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The Democrats will have a freer hand than they would have had if this amendment had not been ratified by the people. It would, in our opinion, be a mistake to exempt incomes of \$4000 or \$5000 and less from the new burden. We do not assume to say where the line of exemption should be drawn. But the principle is clear. A certain minimum income should be assumed as necessary to the support of life, and every cent in excess of that should be taxed. That we are, the true theory of the income tax. It is well, however, that Congress should have this power. We only hope that it will be used wisely and effectively, and in such a way as to lighten the burdens of those least able to bear them, and to distribute more equitably the cost of government.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The power to tax incomes without apportionment on the basis of population has been restored to Congress. The exercise of the power at a particular time, or for a particular purpose, is a question of statesmanship and policy. The new Congress is under a direct mandate to revise the tariff so as to afford relief to consumers where needless protection inflicts injustice and hardship on them. This great task should be taken up without delay, and no attempt should be made to cover a multitude of mere guesses or blunders by a confusion of issues. Each tariff schedule should be revised on its own merits from the double point of view of revenue and moderate protection. The necessity, propriety or wisdom of a law to tax incomes, now that Congress is empowered to pass such a law, is a separate and vital question to be approached soberly and decided after a thorough, independent discussion in and out of Congress.

CARS COST \$200 MORE EACH

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has just placed orders for 10,000 additional cars for freight equipment at cost of \$13,411,000, is paying \$200 more a car for refrigerator and box cars than similar cars cost less than a year ago.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Establishment of a free ferry over the Snake river from this county to Pasco will be discussed at a joint meeting of the Walla Walla and Franklin county commissioners, to be held in Burbank Feb 17.

HOUSE PASSES INITIATIVE

DOVER, Del.—The House Tuesday by a vote of 23 to 8 passed a bill proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

DOCK CONTRACT LET

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Northwestern Fuel Company has awarded to the Heyl-Patterson Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., contracts for dock improvements and rebuilding at Superior, Wis., amounting to \$200,000. The Northwestern Fuel Company has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

FREE FERRY SERVICE SOUGHT

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the adoption of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution by a majority of the States.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—The country is now assured of the income tax. The measure has been ratified by the requisite three fourths of the states as provided in section 1 of article V of the federal constitution. The income tax rests on the just theory that the burdens of government should be borne, as nearly as may be, with some relation to the benefits enjoyed by the citizen and the cost to the government of protecting his interests. It is not a new or untried theory. It prevails in one form and another in practically all governments. During the civil war it was resorted to in this country and over \$37,000,000 were added to the treasury from that source. No form of taxation was ever discovered that was pleasing. None has ever been discovered that rendered evasion impossible. Possibly the tax that comes nearest being felt is the one that is nearest just. By this test the inheritance tax and the income tax come nearest the ideal.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—One effect of the passing of the sixteenth amendment will have. As the recent impeachment of a judge served to quiet the clamor for radical processes based on the allegation that ancient methods had lost their efficacy, so the demonstration that the United States constitution is not the impregnable fortress it has been represented to be will neutralize much of the agitation against it. When the people realize that this time-honored document is their own law, that it is inherently responsive to their changing views and is instinct with life and power of growth, they will renew their love for it and will come once more to regard it as their own, the bulwark of their liberties and a framework of government of which they can be rightfully proud as their most precious possession.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL—Now it will be the task of the Democratic administration, which in its platform approved the income tax, to adopt a method of assessing the tax. The income tax will supersede the corporation tax, which has the inherent defect that it is a tax on earnings, not on gross income, a tax to be evaded by shrewd bookkeeping. Slow as the income tax was in coming, its adoption by the states is an important step in social justice and in national finance, for it will add an income of \$100,000,000 to the federal government, and those who contribute will be those best able to pay.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—While the details of the new income tax have not been settled, it is expected that the rate will be graduated according to incomes and that all incomes under \$5000 a year will be exempted. At any rate, efforts should be made to place the chief burden upon the persons of large incomes, taxing wealth and not poverty.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS—The income tax has been favored by the Democrats steadily and persistently, and the new Congress will not lose much time, presumably, in enacting an income tax law which most probably will be of a graduated character.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The power to tax incomes without apportionment on the basis of population has been restored to Congress. The exercise of the power at a particular time, or for a particular purpose, is a question of statesmanship and policy. The new Congress is under a direct mandate to revise the tariff so as to afford relief to consumers where needless protection inflicts injustice and hardship on them. This great task should be taken up without delay, and no attempt should be made to cover a multitude of mere guesses or blunders by a confusion of issues.

Each tariff schedule should be revised on its own merits from the double point of view of revenue and moderate protection. The necessity, propriety or wisdom of a law to tax incomes, now that Congress is empowered to pass such a law, is a separate and vital question to be approached soberly and decided after a thorough, independent discussion in and out of Congress.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Establishment of a free ferry over the Snake river from this county to Pasco will be discussed at a joint meeting of the Walla Walla and Franklin county commissioners, to be held in Burbank Feb 17.

HOUSE PASSES INITIATIVE

DOVER, Del.—The House Tuesday by a vote of 23 to 8 passed a bill proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

DOCK CONTRACT LET

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Northwestern Fuel Company has awarded to the Heyl-Patterson Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., contracts for dock improvements and rebuilding at Superior, Wis., amounting to \$200,000. The Northwestern Fuel Company has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

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HOUSE

Abraham Lincoln Was Unique Figure in a Significant Century

By WOODROW WILSON

MY EARLIEST recollection is of standing at my father's gateway in Augusta, Ga., when I was 4 years old, and hearing some one pass and say that Mr. Lincoln was elected and there was to be war. Catching the intense tones of his excited voice, I remember running in to ask my father what it meant. What it meant, you need not be told. What it meant, we shall not here today dwell upon. We shall rather turn away from those scenes of struggle and of unhappy fraternal strife, and recall what has happened since to restore our balance, to remind us of the permanent issues of history, to make us single-hearted in our love of America, and united in our purpose for her advancement. We are met here today to recall the character and achievements of a man who did not stand for strife, but for peace, and whose glory it was to win the affection alike of those whom he led and of those whom he opposed, as indeed a man and a king among those who mean the right.

It is not necessary that I should rehearse for you the life of Abraham Lincoln. It has been written in every schoolbook. It has been rehearsed in every family. It were to impeach your intelligence if I were to tell you the story of his life. I would rather attempt to expound for you the meaning of his life, the significance of his singular and unique career.

Nineteenth Century

It is a very long century that separates us from the year of his birth. The nineteenth century was crowded with many significant events—it seems to us in America as if were more crowded with significant events for us than for any other nation in the world—and that far year 1809 stands very near its opening.

When men were only beginning to understand what was in store for them,

It was a significant century, not only in the field of politics but in the field of thought. Do you realize that modern science is not older than the middle of the last century? Modern science came into the world to revolutionize our thinking and our material enterprises just about the time that Mr. Lincoln was uttering those remarkable debates with Mr. Douglas. The struggle which determined the life of the Union came just at the time when a new issue was joined in the field of thought, and men began to reconstruct their conceptions of the universe and of their relation to nature, and even of their relation to God. There is, I believe, no more significant century in the history of man than the nineteenth century, and its whole sweep is behind us.

That year 1809 produced, as you know, a whole group of men who were to give distinction to its annals in many fields of thought and of endeavor. To mention only some of the great men who were born in 1809: the poet Tennyson was born in that year, our own poet Edgar Allan Poe, the great Sherman, the great Mendelssohn, Chopin, Charles Darwin, William E. Gladstone and Abraham Lincoln. Merely read that list and you are aware of the singular variety of gifts and purposes represented. Tennyson was, to my thinking, something more than a poet. We are apt to be so beguiled by the music of his verse as to suppose that its charm and power lie in its music; but there is something about the poet which makes him the best interpreter, not only of life, but of national purpose, and there is to be found in Tennyson a great body of interpretation which utters the very voice of Anglo-Saxon liberty. That fine line in which speaks that how English liberty has "broadened down from precedent to precedent" embodies the noble slowness, the very process and the very certainty of the forces which made men politically free in the great century in which he wrote. He was a master who saw into the heart of affairs, as well as a great musician who seemed to give them the symphony of sound.

And then there was our Poe, that exquisite workman in the human language, that exquisite artisan in all the nice effects of speech, the man who dreamed all the odd dreams of the human imagination, and who quickened us with all the singular stories that the mind can invent, and did it all with the ninety and certainty of touch of the consummate artist.

And then there were Chopin and Mendelssohn, whose music constantly rings in our ears and lifts our spirits to new sources of delight. And there was Charles Darwin with an insight into nature next to Newton's own; and Gladstone, who knew how to rule men by those subtle forces of oratory which shape the history of the world and determine the relations of nations to each other.

Lincoln Stands Unique

And then our Lincoln. When you read that name you are at once aware of something that distinguishes it from all the rest. There was in each of those other men some special gift, but not in Lincoln. You cannot pick Lincoln out for any special characteristic. He did not have any one of those peculiar gifts that the other men on this list possessed. He does not seem to belong in a list at all; he seems to stand unique and singular and complete in himself. The name makes the same impression upon the ear that the name of Shakespeare makes, because it is as if he contained a world within himself. And that is the thing which marks the singular stature and nature of this great—and, we would fain believe, typical—American. Because when you try to describe the character of Lincoln you seem to be trying to describe a great process of time. Lincoln seems to have been of general human use and not of particular and limited human use. There was no point

at which life touched him that he did not speak back to it instantly its meaning. There was no affair that touched him to which he did not give back life, as if he had communicated a spark of fire to kindle it. The man seemed to have, slumbering in him, powers which he did not exert of his own choice, but which woke the moment they were challenged, and for which no challenge was greater or more comprehensive.

You know how slow, how almost sluggish, the development of the man was. You know how those who consorted with him in his youth noted the very thing of which I speak. They would have told you that Abraham Lincoln was good for nothing in particular; and the singular fact is he was good for nothing in particular—he was good for everything in general. He did not narrow and concentrate his power, because it was meant to be diffused as the sun itself. And so went through his youth like a man who has nothing to do, like a man whose mind is never halted at any point where it becomes serious, to seize upon the particular endeavor or occupation for which it is intended. He went from one sort of partial success to another sort of partial success, or as his contemporaries would have said, from failure to failure, until—not until he found himself—but until, so to say, affairs found him and the crisis of a country seemed suddenly to match the universal gift of his nature; until a great nature was summed up, not in any particular business of activity, but in the affairs of a whole country. It was characteristic of the man.

Have you ever looked at some of those singular statues of the great French sculptor Rodin—those pieces of marble in which only some part of a figure is revealed and the rest is left in the hidden lines of the marble itself; where there emerges the arm and the bust and the eager face, it may be of a man, but his body disappears in the general bulk of the stone and the lines fall off vaguely? I have often been made to think, in looking at those statues, of Abraham Lincoln. There was a little disclosed in him, but not all. You feel that he was so far from being exhausted by the demands of his life that more remained unrevealed than was disclosed to our view. The lines run off into infinity and lead the imagination into every great conjecture. We wonder what the man might have done, what he might have been, and we feel that there was more promise in him; that the force was so far from being exhausted that it had only begun to display itself in its splendor and perfection. No man can think of the life of Lincoln without feeling that the man was cut off almost at its beginning.

And so it is with every genius of this kind, not singular, but universal, because there were uses to which it was not challenged. You feel that there is no telling what it might have done in days to come when there would have been no demands made upon its strength and upon its versatility. He is like some great reservoir of living water which you can freely quaff but can never exhaust. There is something absolutely endless about the lines of such a life.

Characteristics Named

And you will see that that very fact renders it difficult indeed to point out the characteristics of a man like Lincoln. How shall you describe general human nature brought to its finest development?—for such was this man. We say that he was honest; men used to call him "Honest Abe." But honesty is not a quality. Honesty is the manifestation of character. Lincoln was honest because there was nothing small or petty about him, and only smallness and pettiness in a nature can produce dishonesty. Such honesty is a quality of largeness. It is that openness of nature which will not condescend to subterfuge, which is too big to conceal others. Little men run to cover and deceive you. Big men cannot and will not run to cover, and do not deceive you. Of course Lincoln was honest. But that was not a peculiar characteristic of him; that is a general description of him. He was not small or mean, and his honesty was not produced by any exultation, but was the genial expression of the great nature that was behind it.

Then we also say of Lincoln that he saw things with his own eyes. And it is very interesting that we can pick out individual men to say that of them. The opposite of the proposition is, that most men see things with other men's eyes. And that is the pity of the whole business of the world. Most men do not see things with their own eyes. If they did they would not be so inconspicuous as they consent to be. What most persons do is to live up to formulas and opinions and believe them, and never give themselves the trouble to ask whether they are true or not; so that there is a great deal of truth in saying the trouble is, that men believe so many things that are not so, because they have taken them at second hand; they have accepted them in the form they were given to them. They have not reexamined them. They have not seen the world with their own eyes. But Lincoln saw it with his own eyes. And he not only saw the surface of it, but saw beneath the surface of it; for the characteristic of the seeing eye is that it is a discerning eye, seeing also that which is not caught by the surface; it penetrates to the heart of the subjects it looks upon. Not only did this man look upon life with a discerning eye. If you read of his youth and of his early manhood, it would seem that these were his only and sufficient pleasures. Lincoln seemed to extract nothing from his business except that it would give him leisure to do this very thing—to look at other people; to talk about them; to sit by the stove in the evening and discuss policies with them; to talk about all the

Life of Great Leader Portrayed Strongly in Work by the President-Elect—Development Traced of the Events That Cumulated in Works of the Liberator

This article is reprinted by permission from the book "Abraham Lincoln: the Tribute of a Century, 1809-1909," edited by Nathan William MacChesney and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

things that were going on, to make shrewd, penetrating comments upon them, to speak his penetrating jests.

I had a friend once who said he seriously thought that the business of life was conversation. There is a good deal of Mr. Lincoln's early life which would indicate that he was of the same opinion.

He believed that, at any rate, the most attractive business of life was conversation; and conversation, with Lincoln, was an important part of the business of life, because it was conversation which uncovered the meanings of things and illuminated the hidden places where nobody but Lincoln had ever thought of looking.

You remember the very interesting story told about Mr. Lincoln in his early practice as a lawyer. Some business firm at a distance wrote to him and asked him to look into the credit of a certain man who had asked to have credit extended to him by the firm. Mr. Lincoln went around to see the man at his place of business and reported to this effect: that he had found the man in an office which contained one table and two chairs, "but," he added, "there is a hole in the corner that would bear looking into." That anecdote, slight as it is, is typical of Lincoln. He sometimes found the character of the man lurking in a hole; and when his speech touched that character it was illuminated; you could not frame otherwise a better characterization. That seemed to be the business of the man's life; to look at things and to comment upon them; and his comment upon them was just as fearless and just as direct as it was shrewd and penetrating.

Caution Defined

I know some men can see anything they choose to see, but they won't say anything; who are dried up at the source by that enemy of mankind which we call caution. God gave a free country from cautious men—men, I mean, cautious for themselves—for cautious men are men who will not speak the truth if the speaking of it threatens to damage them. Caution is the confidential agent of self.

This man had no caution. He was absolutely direct and fearless. You will say that he had very little worldly goods to lose. He did not allow himself to be incumbered by riches, therefore he could say what he pleased. You know that men who are incumbered by riches are apt to be more silent than others. They have given hostages to fortune, and for them it is very necessary to maintain the status quo. Now Mr. Lincoln was not embarrassed in this way. He is like some great reservoir of living water which you can freely quaff but can never exhaust. There is something absolutely endless about the lines of such a life.

And so it is with every genius of this kind, not singular, but universal, because there were uses to which it was not challenged. You feel that there is no telling what it might have done in days to come when there would have been no demands made upon its strength and upon its versatility. He is like some great reservoir of living water which you can freely quaff but can never exhaust. There is something absolutely endless about the lines of such a life.

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Flags Fly in Public Places in Respect to Abraham Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN A UNIQUE FIGURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

(Continued from page seven)

to realize particular formulas or make for any definite goal, but simply to live and be free. He has participated in that struggle; he has felt that life contained for him nothing but effort, effort from the rising of the sun to the going down of it. He has, therefore, felt a universal sympathy for those who struggle, a universal understanding of the unutterable things that were in their hearts and the unbearable burdens that were upon their backs. A man who has that vision, of how—

"Now touching good, now backward hurried,

Toils the indomitable world!"—

a man like Lincoln—understands. His was part of the toil; he had part and lot in the struggle; he knew the uncertainty of the goal mankind had but just touched and from which they had been hurled back; knew that no man who goes jauntily and complacently through the world will ever touch the springs of human action. Such a man with such a consciousness, such a universal human sympathy, such a universal comprehension of what life means, is your man of the people, and no one else can be.

Duty for Today

What shall we do? It always seems to me a poor tribute to a great man who has been great in action, to spend the hours of his praise by merely remembering what he was; and there is no more futile eulogy than attempted imitation. It is impossible to imitate Lincoln, without being Lincoln; and then it would not be an imitation. It is impossible to reproduce the characters, as it is impossible to reproduce the circumstances of a past age. That ought to be a truism; that ought to be evident. We live and we have no other choice in this age and the tasks of this age are the only tasks to which we are asked to address ourselves. We are not asked to apply our belated wisdom to the problems and perplexities of an age that is gone. We must have timely remedies, suitable for the existing moment. If that be true, the only way in which we can worthily celebrate a great man is by showing today that we have not lost the tradition of force which made former ages great, that we can reproduce them continuously in a kind of our own. You elevate the character of a man like Lincoln for his fellowmen to gaze upon, not as if it were an unattainable height, but as one of those conspicuous objects which men erect to mark the long lines of a survey, so that when they top the next hill they shall see that mark standing there where they have passed, not as something to daunt them, but as a high point by which they can lengthen and complete their measurements and make sure of their ultimate goal and achievement. That is the reason we erect the figures of men like this to be admired and looked upon, not as if we were men who walk backward and deplore the loss of such figures and of such ages, but as men who keep such heights in mind and walk forward, knowing that the goal of the age is to scale new heights and to do things of which their work was a mere foundation so that we shall not live like every other living thing by renewal; we shall not live by recollection, we shall not live by trying to recall the strength of the old tissue, but by producing new tissue. The process of life is a process of growth, and the process of growth is a process of renewal; and it is only in this wise that we shall face the tasks of the future.

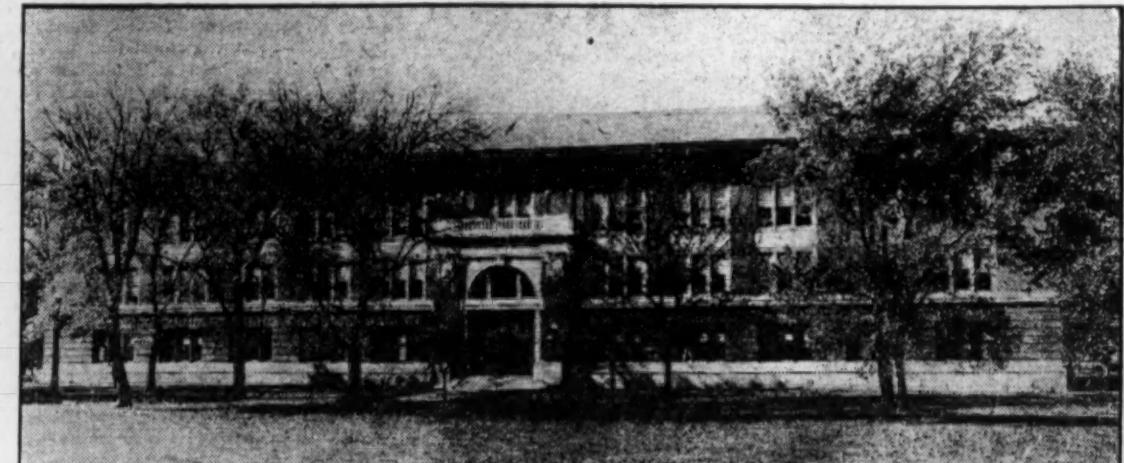
The tasks of the future call for men like Lincoln more audibly, more imperatively, than did the tasks of the time when civil war was brewing and the very existence of the nation was in the scale of destiny. For the things that perplex us at this moment are the things which mark, I will not say a warfare, but a division among classes; and when a nation begins to be divided into rival and contestant interests by the score, the time is much more dangerous than when it is divided into only two perfectly distinguishable interests which you can discriminate and deal with. If there are only two sides I can easily make up my mind which side to take, but if there are a score of sides then I must say to some man who is not immersed, not submerged, not caught in this struggle, "Where shall I go? What do you see? What is the movement of the mass? Where are we going? Where do you propose you should go?" It is then I need a man of the people, detached from this struggle yet cognizant of it all, sympathetic with it all, saturated with it all, to whom I can say, "How do you sum it up, what are the signs of the day, what does the morning say, what are the tasks that we must set our hands to?" We should pray, not only that we should be led by such men, but also that they should be men of the particular sweet-naturedness Lincoln possessed.

Lincoln Signed Act

It was Abraham Lincoln who as President of the United States signed the federal land grant act that in 1862 gave the University of Illinois its start. Years before the passage of the bill Mr. Lincoln had worked for a system of state universities based on federal land grants.

In a certain way President Lincoln is looked upon as one of the founders of

LINCOLN HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



This structure is dedicated today as memorial to emancipator who signed land grant act for this institution in 1862

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY HONORS LINCOLN AT DEDICATION OF HALL

Exercises Today Emphasize What the President of the Civil War Period Did for Education of the Masses

BLISS PERRY TALKS

URBANA, Ill.—More than 40 college presidents are attending the exercises connected with the dedication of Lincoln hall, University of Illinois, today, which were planned with a view toward emphasizing what the President of the civil war period did for the education of the masses.

Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard University, was the first speaker. Professor Perry spoke on "Language and Literature." He was followed by Dr. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University, who discussed "Philosophy," and Dr. Albert Shaw who spoke on "The Social Sciences."

Later in the day the actual dedication takes place, when there will be a memorial address by Dr. Hugh Black on "How Lincoln Appeared to Scotchman." Other addresses will be by the Governor of Illinois, the president of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, the state architect who planned Lincoln hall and E. J. James, the president of the university.

Bishop William F. McDowell of Chicago will take for his subject "The dedication of the building to the study of the humanities, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and in the name of the people of Illinois."

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today, tomorrow; let us see the other man and see what he has to say; let us hear everybody, let us know what we are to do. In the meantime I have a capital story for your private ear. Let me take the strain off, let me unbend the steel. Don't let us settle this thing by fire but let us settle it by those cool, incandescent lights which show its real nature."

The most valuable thing about Mr. Lincoln was that in the midst of the strain of war, in the midst of the crash of arms, he could sit quietly in his room and enjoy a book that led his thoughts off from everything American, could wander in fields of dreams, while every other man was hot with the immediate contest. Always set your faith in a man who can withdraw himself, because only the man who can withdraw himself can see the stage; only the man who can withdraw himself can see affairs as they are.

And so the lesson of this day is faith

in the common product of the nation; the lesson of this day is the future as well as the past leadership of men wise men, who have come from the people. We should not be Americans deserving to call ourselves the fellow-countrymen of Lincoln if we did not feel the compulsion that his example lays upon us—the compulsion, not to heed him merely but to look to our own duty, to live every day as if that were the day upon which America was to be reborn and remade; to attack every task as if we had something here that was new and virgin and original, out of which we could make the very stuff of life, by integrity, faith in our fellowmen, wherever it is deserved, absolute ignorance of any obstacle that is insuperable, patience, indomitable courage, insight, universal sympathy—with that program opening our hearts to every candid suggestion, listening to all the voices of the nation, trying to bring in a new day of vision and of achievement but a man who is cool, who takes his time, who will draw you aside for a jest, who will say: "Yes, but not

the university and the Illinois Legislature in 1909, the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln, appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to build the hall now completed.

The building is of brick and stone, and terra cotta. The central feature is a series of departmental libraries extending across the front of the building, on the first, second and third floors. Joining each seminar library are one or two conference rooms intended primarily for graduate students. The book capacity of the stacks to which students have free access is over 60,000 volumes, and the construction has been planned so as to admit a second story of stacks.

The class rooms and offices of the various departments are grouped, so far as practicable, about these seminar and conference rooms. In some cases rooms are used at the same time for private studies and classes.

In general, quarters are provided on the first floor for the classics and for the philosophical group or department; on the second floor, for English and modern languages; and on the third floor, for the social science group, comprising history, economics, politics and sociology.

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the eyes of most of them rested on that as they sang. When the song was over they saluted the flag and then Mr. Ransom said he wanted 30 of the boys and girls, 15 boys and 15 girls occupying the first two rows to go into the corridor and then come back again.

Even the teachers did not know what that was for so that all waited expectantly. When the pupils returned they came carrying each a silk flag, somewhat smaller than the one on the stage, but

LINCOLN IS HONORED BY BOSTON CITIZENS IN VARIED FASHION

(Continued from page one)

a few instances they will be held on the regular day of the assembly when the whole school gets together in one big hall for special exercises. This takes place once each week. The programs vary, but as a rule they are composed of talks or addresses, with patriotic songs and recitations.

Speakers in various schools, furnished by J. B. Lewis, chairman of the patriotic instructors, G. A. R., were:

Charlestown High, Thomas F. Smith, English High, Col. John E. Gilman, Girls' High, the Rev. Alexander Blackburn.

High School of Commerce, Hon. A. S.

Hyde Park High, Gen. Thomas R.

Mathews.

South Boston High, Amos, Starkey.

Reading High, the Rev. Alexander

Blackburn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Bigelow school.

Blackinton school.

Boston industrial school.

Bowdoin school.

Christopher Gibson school.

Deborn school.

Dudley school.

Elihu Greenwood school.

Eliot school.

Everett school.

Francis Parkman school.

Frothingham school.

George Putnam school.

Girls' Latin school.

Henry L. Pierce school.

Lowell school.

Martin school.

Mather school.

Mary Hemenway school.

Oliver Wendell Holmes school.

Phillips Brooks school.

Quincy school.

Roger Wolcott school.

Samuel Adams school.

Sherwin school.

Trade school for girls.

Warren school.

William E. Russell school.

Baker Memorial M. E. church.

Boston Street M. E. church.

Hyde Park M. E. church.

Phillips Congregational church.

Somerville Baptist church.

Sacred Heart church.

St. Mary's church.

Henry S. Treadwell

Arthur Neilson

Capt. James H. Griggs

J. W. C. Gilman

Edwin M. Norton

Israel H. DeWolf

Capt. James H. Griggs

Rupert J. Chute

Col. John E. Gilman

Benjamin F. Briggs and his

Glee Club, composed of

Joseph G. Irons

William E. Cortrell

James G. Kelley

Charles G. Robinson

Frank Gardner

T. Benton Kelley

The Rev. George W. Pierce

The Rev. Frank B. Cressey

Benjamin F. Briggs and comrades

Walter S. Parker

Eben W. Pike

Benjamin A. Ham

Walter S. Parker

George E. Harrington

Augustus Hatch

The Rev. George W. Nead

STATE ALIEN BOARD TO HELP IMMIGRANT IS URGED AT HEARING

Several Speakers Indorse Petition for Appointment of Special Commission to Investigate Conditions

MR. TURNER DIRECTS

Miss Frances Kellar of New York Describes What Has Been Done by Similar Organization in Her City.

(A continued hearing was given today by the committee on social welfare on the resolve of Representative Bothfeld of Newton for the appointment by the Governor of a special commission to investigate the status of immigrants and aliens in this state and a similar petition of Philip Davis and others for the appointment of a commission to investigate the social conditions, welfare and educational opportunities of aliens in this state. Former Representative Turner of Waltham conducted the hearing for the petitions.

Miss Frances Keller, secretary of the special commission which made a similar investigation in New York, said that conditions in Boston are not much different from those in New York except in their scope.

"The commission should make an industrial survey in the different communities as an aid to employers and employees," said Miss Keller. "We should have special facilities for the civic education of the immigrant. It is a function of the state and would save him from coming in contact with the graft system first."

"There should be some place where small difficulties and complaints could be straightened out without recourse to the courts. This has been done in New York, where 8000 complaints have been handled in eight months. Of these 20 per cent were not properly court cases."

The committee of the Twentieth Century Club in charge of the work in behalf of the immigration commission, has issued a circular in which it says that Massachusetts needs constructive immigration policy which should be determined by a study of existing conditions under the direction of a commission.

The federal immigration commission has recommended among other things, says the committee, better protection of the United States against debased classes, sufficient appropriation to enforce the immigration laws, different method of appointment of boards of special inquiry, action on the part of the states to prevent exploitation, a limited extension of the federal division of information, different method of determining the necessity of importing skilled labor.

Relative to the work of a state immigration commission the committee says in part:

"Our federal bureau of information, established in 1907, aids about 5000 people a year to find employment and gives information to about 12,000 a year. Information is granted on request. A distribution of information is needed. State employment bureaus could cooperate in this work."

The need of increased facilities for instruction of adults in English and civics is apparent. These matters are untouched by the federal commission. The bureau of naturalization demands a knowledge of English and all American institutions, but does not provide for such instruction. This is left to the politician and philanthropist. We need a school of citizenship with regular and graded courses in English and civics.

Educational opportunities should be demanded by the state in small industrial communities, under 10,000. Library facilities for aliens should be increased in their own language. Federal and state authorities should get together in working out a cooperative policy for the assimilation of immigrants."

Protection is said to be needed for immigrants at landing stations, on trains, in construction camps and in securing educational facilities.

CLUB HOUSE FUND AMOUNTS TO \$2300

It was reported at the meeting of the Professional Women's Club, at the Hotel Somerset, yesterday afternoon, that the clubhouse fund has reached almost \$2300 and there is a balance in the general fund of \$820.

It was announced that Miss Frances G. Curtis, who has just been elected a member of the Boston school board, will be among the guests at the luncheon of the club on Thursday, Feb. 13, at Hotel Somerset.

PLAY ENTERTAINS ROXBURY ALUMNI

There was presented as the main feature at the annual reunion and dinner of the class of '94, Roxbury high school, last night at the Hotel Thorndike, a comedy playlet entitled "Mary Jane." The cast included Mrs. Matthew C. Walsh, Miss Ethel Pierce, Richard R. Perrin, Fred G. Smith, S. C. McIntire, Matthew C. Walsh and Arthur M. Wiggin.

ATTY. GEN. WICKERSHAM PRAISED BY MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft declared Tuesday night in an address at a farewell dinner tendered to Attorney-General Wickersham by his associates in the department of justice that "if the Sherman antitrust law is enforced in the next administration as it has been during the past four years the trust question is going to be settled in this country, and it is going to be settled by the lawful acquiescence of the business interests of the country."

If any vindication of Mr. Wickersham's enforcement of the Sherman law were needed, the President continued, all that was necessary was to read the criticisms of that official. Despite these criticisms, the President declared, Mr. Wickersham had gone ahead and shown the public that the Sherman law could accomplish something.

The attorney general declared that the success of his administration was due to two things—the unfailing support President Taft had given the department, and second, to the constant and loyal support of his subordinate officials.

MRS. HOLBACH TO GIVE LECTURE ON THE BALKAN WAR

Mrs. Maude M. Holbach of England, author of several books on the Balkan peninsula, is in Boston for a brief visit and to lecture on "The Balkans," for the benefit of the Red Cross work in that war.

She is to be entertained today by the Boston Authors Club at the Hotel Kensington. Saturday noon she will be a guest and speaker at the Twentieth Century Club and early next week she will give her illustrated Balkan lecture in the Copley Plaza.

This is Mrs. Holbach's first visit to Boston. Her first literary work was a description of conditions in California, having been an outcome of her first voyage to America 18 years ago.

MR. WALSH TALKS TO CREDIT MEN

College men are apt to overlook the point of view of the masses and are therefore not so well fitted for government service, in the opinion of Lieut.-Gov. David L. Walsh, expressed in speaking to the Boston Credit Men's Association at the dinner at Young's hotel last night. His subject was "Humanitarianism in Government." George C. Morton, president of the association, presided.

Opposition to the Bourne plan for changing Copley square was recorded by the association in a resolution to favor the Boston Art Club plan for retaining the triangle. Leroy D. Peavey discussed "Mercantile Losses Due to Bad Accounts." The Rev. J. Stanley Durkee of the South Congregational church, Brockton, spoke on "The Faith of a Credit Man," and A. H. Decatur, vice-president, described the growth and the work of the Credit Men's Association.

MORE TIME FOR INSTRUCTION AIM

Declaring that the gravest situation of our modern city civilization is that boys and girls between 14 and 16 are being trained to become proletarians, Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, told the members of the Harvard Improvement Association at its meeting last night that the pressing need of education today is a bill making it compulsory for employers to give children a few hours a week from their work to continue their education. Mr. Dyer was the principal speaker. His subject was "The Evolution of the Home and Its Influence on the Schools."

During the discussion of other matters, transportation facilities between Boston and Dorchester—steam and trolley—were deplored.

TURKISH NATION AFFECTION

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Knox has had his attention called by the Ottoman embassy to the section of the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, which would prohibit the entry into the United States to "all polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy." Should the bill become law, including this provision, it would affect the entire Mahometan world, including the Turkish nation.

SPEAKING ART IS TOPIC

Mrs. Owen Phillips of London, Eng., will speak next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock on "The Art of Public Speaking" to the class formed by Mrs. George H. Mellen, in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple. It is the first meeting of the class and all women interested in the suffrage parade in Washington on March 3 are asked to be present.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS MEET

Members of the Boston Music Publishers Association held their annual meeting and dinner at the Parker House Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: Dr. James A. Riley, president; C. A. Woodman, vice-president; William T. Small, secretary-treasurer.

RAILROADS IS TOPIC*

ACTON, Mass.—At the meeting of the Acton Grange last evening, Ferdinand A. Wyman, a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, gave a chalk talk on "A Century of Railroad Progress." He showed the necessity of close cooperation between the transportation companies and the public.

TUFTS CONCERT IS GIVEN

MEDFORD, Mass.—The first of the two mid-year concerts of the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin club was held last night in Goddard Chapel. The concert will be given Friday evening.

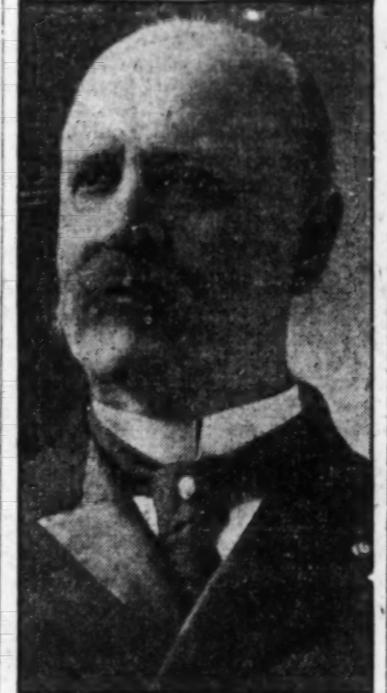
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GEORGIA SENATOR APPOINTED TO FILL TERM UNTIL JUNE



SENATOR A. O. BACON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Senator A. O. Bacon, whose term in the United States Senate expires March 4, was on Tuesday appointed by Governor Brown to serve for the period intervening between that time and an election by the state legislature in June. Senator Bacon was nominated in the primaries last fall for another term and is to be reelected by the legislature.

Arthur C. Stone will speak on "Court Experiences" this evening before the Lexington grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in historic hall.

George E. Huntley, a missionary in China, will speak in the First Baptist church tonight.

A citizens' caucus for the nomination of candidates for town officers will be held in Standish hall this evening.

EVERETT

The annual banquet of the Board of Trade was held last evening in the state armory. Col. E. Leroy Sweetser was toastmaster, and the speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, former Congressman William S. McNary, Cy Warman, Mayor Chambers, President Nelson P. Brown of the Mystic Valley Waterways Association and others.

REVERE

The school board has granted the petition of the residents of Malden street, that the pupils of the Abraham Lincoln school be allowed to use the land in the rear of the building for a playground.

Ladies Social Union of the First Methodist church will serve a supper at the church this evening.

Winthrop Board of Trade has elected:

Dr. C. A. Nevers; vice-president, Kilburn C. Brown; secretary, Charles A. Grimes; treasurer, George F. Sweeney; directors, C. S. Adams, Fred F. Woolcott, Kilburn C. Brown, Frank Flint.

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MADERO AND DIAZ RENEW HOSTILITIES IN STREETS OF CITY

(Continued from page one)

mile range and more, while not more than a half a mile intervened between the lines.

As a result much unnecessary damage was wrought and there were few places within the city where non-combatants were safe. Diaz, Monday night, emptied the houses around the arsenal and made an attempt to clear the streets, but so far as known Madero did nothing of this sort and gave no warning to citizens.

Warning to non-combatants came from Ambassador Wilson, but his advice went largely unheeded and did little good. Americans and other foreign residents insisted on crowding house tops and windows to see the fighting.

Guns Hoisted to Roofs

It is said that neither Madero nor Diaz gave the order to fire yesterday. Some non-combatants attempted to cross a street occupied by rebels and in the dispute a gun was discharged. Machine guns on both sides then took up the signal and the battle was begun.

The Diaz men did their most effective work from the roof and windows of the Young Men's Christian Association building, a structure of reinforced concrete, in a position commanding the National palace.

A detachment of rebels had gone there and routed from the dormitories some 300 Americans and other foreigners. Riflemen replaced the lodgers and several machine guns were hoisted to the roof.

To match this move, the Federals used a high office building, known as the Gore building, and also the Telegraph building, and from their roofs and windows directed machine gun fire.

TRANSPORTATION IS CHECKED

LAREDO, Texas.—Passengers on a train from Mexico yesterday included only five Americans. One said he was compelled to pay \$35 for a carriage to go from the center of Mexico City to the national railway station. He asserted that about 2000 foreigners wanted to leave the country, but were unable to do so. He proposed that special trains should be provided.

REPORT REBELS MOVE ON JUAREZ

EL PASO, Tex.—The Mexican town of La Ascension, Sonora, has been destroyed by rebels, according to despatches. The attackers first wrecked the municipal buildings and the prison, releasing the prisoners. La Ascension has been the center of rebel disturbances for some time. Other despatches brought news that all the federal forces in Ciudad Juarez, numbering 3000, had declared for Diaz.

Moving from Casas Grandes to attack Juarez, the Mexican rebel army of Iñez Salazar is burning property of both Mexicans and foreigners, according to advices.

Colonia Diaz, with a normal population of 700 Americans, is in ruins, it is said, only one house, that of E. V. Romney, being left.

Colonia Dublan, also an American town, is reported to have been burned, while other colony towns are in danger, refugees say. Mine properties in Chihuahua and Sonora states are also being wrecked. The rebels declare Mexicans have taken refuge in the towns to escape service in the rebel army and that they must be forced out.

Local rebel leaders declare they have received private advices from Mexico City that the government forces were routed in yesterday's fighting, that Madero guns were silenced and that Diaz has proclaimed a provisional government.

Advices from Austin, Tex., say Texas state troops are being held in readiness to start for the border at a moment's notice.

NO ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—No choice for United States senator resulted from the twenty-first ballot Tuesday. Henry F. Hollis, Democrat, received 201 votes, which lacked seven of election. Edward N. Pearson, Republican, had 163; Thomas Chalmers, Republican, 21, and Robert P. Bass, Progressive, 20.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, and L. Y. Sherman, Republican, nominated in their party primaries last fall, were formally placed in nomination Tuesday for the six-year term as United States senator Tuesday in the legislative session.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—House and Senate took the sixth joint ballot Tuesday for United States senator with no choice resulting. The vote:

Republicans, William Seymour Edwards, 16; Isaac T. Mann, 15; Davis Elkins, 17; A. B. White, 4; N. B. Scott, 1; W. P. Hubbard, 9; Nathan Goff, 2; Governor Glasscock, 1; Democrats, Clarence W. Watson, 45; John M. Hamilton, 1; Judge Dailey, 1; John W. Davis, 1.

LEGISLATURE NAMES CANDIDATE

Under suspension of the rules the bill to permit placing the name of Leon E. Dennis, a candidate for water and sewer commissioner of Swampscott, on the ballot for the town election to be held this month, was enacted by both branches of the Legislature Tuesday.

UNITED STATES ALL READY TO INTERVENE IF ACTION IS NEEDED

WASHINGTON—Orders were issued by the war department today for a provisional brigade of the army, numbering 15,000 men, to hold itself in readiness for instant service. The brigade would be gathered from points as far north as Niagara and as far west as the Presidio, San Francisco.

President Taft late this afternoon had not announced any change in his plans to leave for Philadelphia late today with several members of his cabinet to be guests at the fiftieth annual Union League Club banquet tonight. He will return on the midnight train.

Secretary of War Stimson, who had intended to go to Philadelphia, decided shortly before noon to remain in Washington.

Although still holding to his non-intervention policy, President Taft today was ready to take decisive action. The executive worked until nearly 4 o'clock this morning, but was back at his desk in the White House library shortly after 8. All callers were refused and he did not even go over to his offices. He received at the state department's advice and was kept in constant touch with army and navy officers who, on his orders, have prepared everything for what the President hopes will not be necessary, armed intervention.

Not only does the President intend to ward off intervention on account of the loss certain to follow a prolonged campaign, but because the present administration will end probably before the actual invasion could be begun.

As far as could be ascertained at the White House today President Taft has had no word from President-elect Wilson to guide him. It was assumed, however, that before ordering American troops into Mexico Mr. Taft would consult with Mr. Wilson.

President Taft cannot himself order an invasion of the southern republic. He can place troops ready for such a step, but it is Congress which must, under the constitution, "declare war."

If the President should finally decide that intervention is necessary, his probable course would be to mobilize troops at the points selected by the army and navy strategic boards, and then recommend to Congress that invasion be authorized.

The President can send a small "expeditionary" force for purely police duty into a foreign nation. The latest example of this was at Nicaragua. But in the case of Mexico, where the trouble zone is far inland and where a large force would be necessary if any were sent at all, it was the unanimous belief of all officials that congressional authorization would be necessary for intervention.

A statement embodying reports received to date, was issued by the state department today as follows:

"The federals assaulted the citadel by various approaches, neither side seeming to have gained any distinct advantage.

The firing all day is reported to have been very heavy and indiscriminate, doing a great deal of damage in the business portion of the city and a certain amount in the residential section.

"Each side would appear to have had about 4000 men in yesterday's fighting.

Both federales and rebels seemed to have received reinforcements throughout the day."

Consuls Garrett at Laredo and Letcher at Chihuahua reported both cities tranquill.

Confirmatory reports from American Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, at Mexico City, of despatches telling of a battle between Mexican federales and rebels in the capital yesterday, were received by the state department today.

He said that four Americans were wounded, that the American consulate was damaged and that Consul Gen. Arnold Shanklin and his family were forced to take refuge at another place.

After working all night, war department chiefs had mapped out every detail and are ready for instant despatch of troops. Major-General Wood, chief of staff, did not leave his desk until nearly daylight.

The President's attitude was reflected in a White House statement issued at 2 a. m., following a hurriedly arranged meeting at the White House. The statement read:

"After a conference called by the President with the secretaries of state, war and navy, it was not believed that the news from the city of Mexico required any action of an affirmative character other than to order three more battleships to Vera Cruz. These, including the one ordered to Tampico, will make four battleships on the gulf side of Mexico, or one division of the fleet, under command of an admiral.

The war department will hold itself

in readiness, but no affirmative action

was directed to be taken by the secretary of war, except to put two transports now at Newport News in commission.

These transports will receive troops,

should further action be deemed necessary.

The purpose is merely to take

precautionary steps to protect Americans

and foreigners in the city of Mexico

should conditions of violence continue

and anarchy succeed.

The attitude of the government is

still strong against intervention and it

was determined to take no step at this

time which would commit us to such a

policy, and to take only the reasonable

precautions to meet an emergency which

it is earnestly hoped and believed will

not arise."

From El Paso soldiers would leave on

the Mexican railroad for Chihuahua and

both had high runs of 5.

ECONOMY ADVOCATES PLAN TO OPPOSE TWO BATTLESHIPS REPORT

from Nogales, Ariz., about 5000 would leave for Sonora on the Pacific coast.

Thus the campaign plan would be for the northern invading army to progress steadily southward, drawing closer and closer to Mexico City. The southern forces would establish a circle around Mexico City. From the east coast no attempt would be made to enter the city, but the forces there would effectively block escape in that direction.

The main body of the army would be mobilized at three points on the border—El Paso and Eagle Pass, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz. Railroads run south from these places.

A few hours after the order to inter-

vene thousands of troops with supplies

for a two-months campaign would be en route for the border. Every fort in the country would send its quota. The Presidio at San Francisco, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., probably

would be the first to get their detachments in motion. Last of all would come Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., with its brigades of cavalry. In all probability 30,000 men would be assembled on the border within a week. The main body would move south, through the heart of the Mexican mountains, preceded by engineers who would see to it that the railroads were in good shape. At frequent intervals, strong guards would be left, especially at the bridges, to prevent destruction by small bands of rebels.

The northern army would be the one

eventually to enter the city. The navy

would have the west coast to look out for.

Its duty would be to lay small

forces to hold the sea ports and prevent filibustering. Any part that Mexico

could play with its navy would be negligible.

All Mexican railroads are splendidly

located for invasion purposes, according to army officers.

Three Invasion Points

On the east coast, Veracruz, Tampico and Tuxpan are only a short distance apart. With but little difficulty the forces embarking over each railroad could control the territory 25 miles on each side of Mexico City. This would give the American army control of an expanse, through which no large body of the enemy's troops could safely pass.

The three points of invasion on the north would fulfill the same conditions.

The almost parallel routes of railroads

would give the invading forces control of a great territory between parallel ridges of mountains.

Even if Mexico City falls and the

large cities are taken, the task of restoring

complete order in Mexico would only

begin. It is recognized here that

probably thousands of the natives would

throw aside their own differences to

unite against the invasion, as guerrillas,

who would probably be able to wage

warfare throughout the north of Mexico

for months.

Officials estimate at the least a

year would be required to restore order.

Citing the Philippines as an example,

many officers predict the results of in-

tervention could not be consummated under three or four years.

Despatches to the war department to-

day said the two transports, at Newport

News were being loaded with coal and

food for a two months' voyage. If the

order to intervene is given the transports

will immediately sail for Galveston and

there pick up a portion of the army for

transportation to Veracruz and other

strategic ports on the eastern coast,

probably Tampico and Tuxpan.

This would be known as the "southern

campaign." The object would be to cut

off all source of outside communication

with Mexico City, thus shutting off sup-

pplies.

Probably not more than 6000 troops

would be landed on the east coast. These

assisted by the landing forces of marines

and blue-jackets from the battleships

which would be stationed in the

various harbors, according to the pre-

sent plans, would seize all railroads lead-

ing to the interior. Then little by little

the whole country would be disarmed.

Gradually the forces would draw to-

gether toward the objective center—Mexico City. It is estimated by strate-

gists at the army war college that this

movement would require nearly two

months. The field would be vast. The

soldiers would have to operate trains as

well as guard them.

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BREED STEVENS & NEW HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

FOOD STORE

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY "Everything to Eat" Telephone Lynn 2800.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

HILL, WELCH CO. House furnishers and upholsterers. Stores on two streets: MONROE and OXFORD STS.

RESTAURANTS

HUNT'S LUNCH QUALITY FOOD IS CENTRAL SQUARE

SHOE STORE

HOBBY FOOTWEAR of good quality—properly fitted—can always be found at HODGKIN'S SHOE STORE, J. C. PALMER, manager, 26 Market st.

WEST SOMERVILLE

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS J. H. DALTON & SON CO. Groceries and Provisions at Boston Prices. Tel. 28 Holland st., W. Somerville, Mass.

MALDEN, MASS.

FURNITURE BOSTON SPECIALTY front-hoist corsets. Unequalled for comfort, durability, style, economy. Call or send for MRS. S. T. BAYLISS, 521 Cedar ave., W. Phila.

THE NU BONE CORSET—for appointments at customer's home address. MRS. SMITH, 190 Mapleville d'v., Germantown, Pa.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BOOTS AND SHOES ALL OF THE NEWEST FALL STYLES men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 505 Mass. Ave.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

SLEDGES, SKATES, skates sharpened; winter sporting goods etc. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

FLORIST

ROBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts ave. Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2850 Camb.

FURNITURE

C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING

HERSHEY CO., Inc.—Movers of Furniture, pianos, etc. Auto trucks used. Storage, 636 Mass. ave. Phone Camb. 755.

NOVELTY SHOP

CLARA S. SMITH invites the inspection of the GERMANTOWN NOVELTY SHOP, 44 W. Chestnut ave.; exclusive novelties, art needlework, headwear and gift ideas.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES OF WOMEN'S HANDWORK; also cards and booklets for sale at 5217 Cedar ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATTORNEYS E. MARSHALL BLOOD (P. D. Steel) Stenographers, Office Help, etc. furnished free 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 645.

ART

"LA BOTTEGA," 28 East 28th St. Objects of Art and Reproductions Italian Terra Cotta, China, Frames.

ARTISTIC CARDS

MESSAGES OF CHEER for all occasions. Quarter covers. THE BOOK & ART EXCHANGE, 10 W. Madison and 34th.

BOOKS

THE BOOKERY PUBLISHING CO.—Books manufactured for public and private use. 12 E. 38th st., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3266.

STORAGE

W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC. Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department. Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va. Phone 2390 Mad. Sq. 141 E. 25th St.

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PFISTER BOOKBINDING CO., Inc. All kinds of Bookbinding.

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER

FOR HOME COOKING and efficient service nothing better can be found than "THE THISTLE," 180 Madison Ave., just below 34th St.

CORSETS

GOSSARD FRONT LACED CORSETS—Also back laced corsets; fitted by experienced corsetists \$3.50 up; complete to \$10. Send for booklet booklets.

OLMSTEAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22nd st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

DECORATIVE HOME FURNISHINGS

HIMES-COX STUDIOS, 36 East 34th st. Harmonious homes planned and executed; shopful of original, exclusive art objects.

DEPARTMENT STORES

MC CORMICK & CO. DRY GOODS Wood St. at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO. Diamonds direct from the cutters. 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND, VA.

ATTORNEYS DR. CHAS. G. REASEN DENTISTRY, ALL IT. BRANCHES 101 West 2nd st., Phone 39 Columbus.

DR. W. E. SCHUMANN

1 East 42nd Street (Child's Bldg.) Tel. Bryant 2526.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. WILSON, formerly with Mrs. Osborne, does all designs; evening and afternoon gowns; trousses. 28 E. 28th st. Tel. 4563 Mad. Sq.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. 1008 Sixth Ave. Tel. Columbus 1140.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

WESTERN

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

"CREAGE" homes, business property. Let us send beautiful booklet of San Diego FREE. A. E. ROSS CO. 1028 4th st.

CIRLA VISTA, Star Suburb of San Diego. Large orchards, suburban homes; write for booklet. Dibble Realty Co. 1033 4th st.

ATTORNEYS
WARREN E. LIBBY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Pac Main 1453 323 Union bldg. San Diego

BOOKSHOP
COME IN AND BROWSE at BOOK LOVERS' SOF, 5th and C sts. Books, Stationery, Post Cards.

BOOK AND ART SHOP
CARDS, MOTTOES, pictures, quarterly covers, lesson markers and authorized emblems. 211 Scripps bldg., San Diego, Cal.

CLEANERS AND DYERS
LORI PARISIAN CLEANING CO.—We are only dry cleaning Cleaners and Dyers. San Diego. Our rates are equal. Phone Home 4420, Room 158A Main 2880. Is now located at 3841 Seventh st. between Robinson and University aves.

DENTISTS
DR. F. J. HOLT—DENTIST
Third door Serrano block, Fifth and C sts. Phone Main 3875.

DR. E. E. OSBENSON, DENTIST
643 Spreckels Building, Home Phone 2689. SAN DIEGO

DR. L. A. VIERNER, DENTIST
608 Scripps bldg. cor. 6th and C sts. Res. Phone Main 1295-W

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.
Wiring—Fixtures—Supplies
1337-45 Fifth st. between A and Ash.

Come to Sixth and See (C)
THE ELECTRIC STORE
E. E. Shaffer Electrical Co. 1060 6th St.

GAS APPLIANCES
SAN DIEGO GAS APPLIANCE CO. "Domestic" Gas Ranges, "Geyser" Water Heaters. 1125 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.

HARDWARE AND STOVES
WE HAVE THE FINEST plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.

INVESTMENTS
SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO. (Inc.)—General and exclusive agents for choice city and country property. Land investments our specialty. Your inquiries solicited. 293-4 American National Bank bldg. Members Dico Realy Board.

JEWELERS
THE ERNSTING COMPANY
Jeweler, Society and Fancy Stationers
915-917 5th st. Leading Jewelry Shop

**PLANS ANNOUNCED
FOR RURAL PROGRESS
MEETING IN BOSTON**

Agricultural and Affiliated Problems to Be Discussed in All-Day Sessions to Be Held Here Next Month

DINNER IS INCLUDED

The next Conference on Rural Progress for New England will be held in Boston on March 7. At the opening session reports will be heard from special committees on methods of marketing fruit and vegetables, cooperative investigation in the cost of milk production in New England, and cooperation among New England agricultural colleges and experimental stations.

In the afternoon there will be a general mass meeting and in the evening a dinner meeting with the Boston Chamber of Commerce as host. At these two sessions two general topics will be discussed. One is the marketing of farm products; and the other, the subject of rural credit.

It is expected that the following organizations will hold meetings of their own on the day preceding and also join in the general conference on Friday: The New England Country Church Association, the New England Agricultural College Extension Workers, the New England Federation of Churches, the New England County Y. M. C. A. workers and others.

The New England Conference on Rural Progress was organized about five years ago by representatives of New England boards of agriculture, state granges, agricultural colleges and experiment stations and other bodies. Annual meetings have been held continuously since the organization and have been a factor in stimulating the New England fruit show, the New England corn show, the New England Association of Agricultural Teachers and other similar movements.

The plan of the conference is to bring together representatives of all institutions and organizations that are interested in country life or in any phase of agriculture and that have a statewide influence. State boards of agriculture, the grange, state dairy associations, state horticultural societies, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and many other organizations, totaling nearly 70 in number, are entitled to representation.

The general purpose of the conference is to discuss the most significant problems that the New England farmers have to deal with; in a way, to assemble all allied country life interests on a common platform. The meetings never have been extremely large, but they have always brought together leaders.

The coming meeting promises to be

WESTERN

SAN DIEGO, CAL. (Continued)

JEWELERS

TOURIST SHOP—Watches, Jewelry, California; expert repairing: Markers, Mottoes, Books, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 320 H. W. Hellman bldg.

LADIES' TAILORS

M. KLEIN
Ladies' Fine Tailoring and Importer.
13th Fifth st. Home phone 1842.

LAUNDRY

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan. Phones 2153 and Main 3836. "Get it done the Munger way."

LUMBER

CHAS. H. MCCORMICK LUMBER CO. Lumber and Mill Work at Wholesale and Retail. Office, Yards and Planting Mill foot of 24th st., San Diego, Cal.

LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.

MILLINERY

CLARKE
IMPORTER AND LADIES' HATTER Masonic Temple, 140 5th st. Home phone 1988.

PRINTERS

THE CRELIER PRESS, Commercial and Society Printers, superior service. 1324 F st., San Diego. Home phone 1825.

REAL ESTATE

L. D. GALE, Real Estate, Rentals, etc. Correspondence solicited. Adams ave. and 47th st. Phone Main 4-32-J2.

GEORGE W. BOWLER, Real estate and investment broker. Fire insurance, loans, taxes paid. Non-resident business attending to City and country properties. 701 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.

REAL ESTATE fire insurance and investments of all kinds; your patronage solicited. H. H. McFADDEN & CO. 1032 D st.

SHOES

THE WALK-OVER BOOTS SHOP
E. M. ROBERTS & CO., Props.
1050 Fifth st. bet. C and D.

TAILORS FOR MEN

CORRECT CLOTHES to measure; material and fit guaranteed. C. A. PATTON & CO. 1135 F st. Phone Main 2115.

SAN FRANCISCO

PAUL ELDER'S Book and Art Store—The most beautiful and interesting in America." 239 Grant ave.

OAKLAND, CAL.

PIANOS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
PIANOS furniture, carpets etc. GILCHRIST'S
Furnish home, complete from store to piano. 517-519 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

WESTERN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1913

ARTISTS

JOHN C. HARRIS, Artist. 1135 F st., San Francisco.

PHOTOGRAPHER

The photographer of your town is The Studio of ESTEP & KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 635 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

STATIONERY ENGRAVERS

BRANDENBURG ENGRAVING CO. Society, Wedding and Commercial Stationery Engravers. 240 Wilcox Building, Main 6065.

SHOES

INNES SHOE COMPANY THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR A-5074 258 South Broadway Main 3101

TAILORS

HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S EXCLUSIVE TAILORS 204-205 LINNSEN BLDG. 524 Spring st. bet. C and D, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TAILORS

LUNDQUIST, 204 Empress Bldg. MEN'S EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING Large expenses. Same price.

BEST QUALITY OF Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing—\$15 to \$35. KING BROS. CO., 719 Second ave.

CLOTHING

LUNDQUIST, 204 Empress Bldg. MEN'S EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING Large expenses. Same price.

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLER. Main 2817.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLER. Main 2817.

CLOTHING

STOKES—Candies, Light Lunches 912 SECOND AVE.

CLEANING AND DYEING

PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown office 1419 Fourth Ave., phone Main 7680. Wagons will call.

CORSETS

ALICE for the GOODWIN and the first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second ave.

CLOTHING

LAUDRIES—NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY 1807 TERRY AVE. Phone Main 5470

SUPERIOR LAUNDRY, EAST 651

High grade work Wagons and Autos all over the city

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ALICE for the GOODWIN

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your free want ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge St.
A. F. Bolt, 67 Shawmut ave.
G. J. Crowley, 175 Columbia ave.
F. Kennealy, 777 Tremont St.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles St.
Jeannine Marszynski, 104 Eliot St.
Charles A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington St.
E. H. Thompson, 797 Harrison Ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 104 Saratoga St.
A. Cawthon, 312 Merrimac St.
Michael McDonald, 297 Meridian St.
Miss J. Anna Taylor, 279 Meridian St.

SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Friberg, 104 Dorchester St.
T. A. Kenney, 76 West Broadway.
E. D. James, 20 West Broadway.

ALLSTON

Allston News Co.
AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main St.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase, 57 Andover St.

ARLINGTON

Arlington News Company
ATTEBORO
L. H. Cooper, 10 Atterton St.

ATER

Sherwin & Co., 10 Ater St.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON

E. F. Perry, 338 Washington St.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington St.

BROCKTON

George C. Brooks, 100 Main St.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center St.

CAMBRIDGE

Ames Bros., Harvard Square.
F. L. Beunk, 36 Massachusetts Ave.

CANTON

George B. Loud, 10 Canton St.
CHELSEA

Jas. Blanchard, 10 Winthrop St.
Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington Ave.

DANVERS

Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE

D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge St.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE

James W. Hunnewell, 202 Mass. Ave.

CHARLESTOWN

S. A. Williams, 100 Dorchester St.

DORCHESTER

R. H. Hunt, 1408 Dorchester Ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin St.

EVERETT

M. B. French, 100 Bowditch St.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale Square.

FALL RIVER

J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main St.

FAULKNER

L. M. Harcourt, 10 Faulkner St.

FITCHBURG

Lewis W. Broadbent, 10 Fitchburg St.

FRANKLIN

J. W. Batchelder, 10 Franklin St.

FOREST HILLS

James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Park Ave.

GLoucester

Frank M. Shurtleff, 115 Main St.

HAWTHORN

William E. How, 27 Washington Sq.

HUDSON

L. M. Harcourt, 10 Hudson St.

LOWELL

G. C. Prince & Son, 109 Merrimac St.

LYNN

N. B. Reed, 33 Market Square.

MADEN

L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry St.

MANCHESTER, MASS.

L. W. Floyd, 100 Bowditch St.

MEDFORD

W. C. Morse, 94 Washington St.

MILFORD

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston Ave.

WEST MILFORD

N. E. Whittier, 106 High St.

MELROSE

George L. Lawrence, 10 Melrose St.

NEEDHAM

V. A. Rose, 10 New Bedford St.

NEWBURYPORT

Fowles News Company, 17 State St.

ROSLINDALE

W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar St.

Plymouth

Charles A. Smith, 10 Quincy St.

LEOMINSTER

L. A. Chapin, 10 Reading St.

READING

M. F. Charles, 10 Reading St.

ROXBURY

R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren St.

SALEM

J. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Bonar Sq.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

J. E. Stimpson, 7 Main St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Robert's Shops, 82 Main, 215 Main, 150 Bridge, and 520 Main St.

T. W. WITTE

W. E. Robbins, 300 Washington St.

WESTON

F. E. Conkin & Co., 457 Main St.

W. P. CO.

State St., Manchester, N. H.

W. P. CO.

W. P. CO., 355 Somerville Ave.

WICHITA

W. P. CO., 245 Middle St.

NEW HAVEN

The Connecticut News Co., 204 State St.

MAINE

Bangor-O. C. Bean, 100 Bowditch St.

LEVISTON

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle St.

PORTLAND

Bridgeman, 245 Middle St.

NEW YORK

The Connecticut News Co., 204 State St.

MAINE

Bath—L. S. St. & Co., 100 Bowditch St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Briggs—100 Bowditch St.

WINCHESTER

Winchester News Co., 100 Bowditch St.

WOBURN

Moore & Parker, 100 Bowditch St.

WORCESTER

F. A. Weston Company.

CONNECTICUT

Bridges—100 Bowditch St.

BRIDGEPORT

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MATRON. linen room work in hotel, \$5 single, residence city, \$5 week and up; STATE FREE EMP., office work, \$1, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900. 18

NEAT, RELIABLE COLORED GIRL would like any kind of morning work or house work to take home. Call or write J. JONES, 22 Sussex st., Boston; tel. 3019-M. Roxbury. 15

NEAT GIRL desires position in the city to go home nights. MABEL BROWN, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

NEAT COLORED GIRL would like a place to live with small family. MISS ROSA L. BROWN, 30 Westminster St., Boston. 17

NOVA SCOTIAN GIRL would like position as second maid or general maid in private family. LESSEE M'LEAN, 15 Lawrence st., Boston. 15

NURSERY GOVERNESS (private tutor), single, residence Ipswich; taken course professional science; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900. 15

NURSERY MAIDNESS experienced, wants to care for two children; good references. MISS O. BARNEES, 28 Greenwich pk., Boston. 15

OFFICE WORK, typist and cashier (21), single, residence South Boston; \$8 week; STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

POSITION wanted by young woman as companion or attendant. Please apply to H. STEPHEN, 11 Grosvenor, Jamaica Plain. 15

POSITION wanted by middle-aged woman in small family of elderly people; good home desired more than wages. MRS. BURNHAM, 42 Stone av., Somerville. 15

PROTESTANT GIRL would like situation at general household; good cook and laundry; apply by letter. MRS. MONA MAN, 120 Second st., Everett, Mass. 15

PROTESTANT GIRL would like place to live with children; good references. Address MARY S. SIFTON, 27 Medford st., Arlington, Mass. 15

REFINED, RELIABLE WOMAN (40), with good boy wants position housework; good references; apply to Mrs. F. Morris & Price, Maiden, Mass. 15

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper and companion in any household; references. A. E. HAYES, 240 W. Concord st., Boston. 12

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper and companion to elderly lady or child in vicinity; very responsible. MRS. A. JORDAN, 436 Main st., care Morrill & Price, Maiden, Mass. Tel. 1068-M. 15

RELIABLE PRACTICAL WOMAN desires position as housekeeper and companion to do mending, darning or accommodations in any household; address. MISS J. BOTT, 1228 Tremont st., Roxbury. 15

RELIABLE WOMAN wants work laundry and dressmaking; good references; \$1.50 per day. MARY CARMAN, 36 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 15

RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN would like to care for the day washing or cleaning of laundry to take home. C. ALLISON, 5 E. 18th st., Boston. 15

RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN would like work in the home in a family, or morning's work daily. M. SELBY, 457 Newmarket st., Boston. 15

RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, single, residence Arlington; neat, appearing \$15-20 week; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

RESCUE COOK of chambermaid in hotel or boarding house for summer. MABEL EVANS, 250 Lincoln st., Allston, Mass. 17

SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork or plain laundry work; to go home nights. MRS. EFFIE CAMPBELL, 74 Reed st., Boston. 15

SITUATION by Protestant young woman to care for elderly person; references. MARY JAMES, 100-W. Washington st., Brookline, Mass. 18

STENOGRAPHER light bookkeeping; knowledge of office routine; 20; single, residence Chelsea; 4 years' experience can take 100 words a minute; AL references. Mention No. 8801. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

STENOGRAPHER and office work, 17, single, residence Roxbury, \$7 week; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

STENOGRAPHER, office work; \$15 week; AL references; good references; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wished work with dressmaking, to do day work; \$15 week; AL references; good references; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

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TEACHER, tutor and governess, 28, single, residence Cambridge; \$15 week; college and normal school graduate; also 3 yrs. country school teaching; good instruction in painting, dancing and music; also: previously taught in seminary; AL experience; willing to consider a place out of town; good references. THE ROBERTSON CO., 100 W. Tremont st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900. 15

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, cashier, 24, single, residence Boston; \$8-\$10 week; mention No. 8801. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

TRAINED ATTENDANT, 17 years' experience in care of elderly people; good references; good references; good references; also able to drive. MRS. CHRISTIE MacKENZIE, 190 W. Canton st., Boston. 15

TUTOR desires employment; special attention given to persons who have not had education; will consider a place out of town; good references. DOROTHY FAULKNER, 123 Commonwealth av., Brookline, Mass. 15

WAITRESS, Protestant wants position in college academy. MISS KATHERINE H. PRATT, General Delivery, Newport, R. I. 15

WANTED by a person of education and accustomed to the directing of servants, a position as companion or supervising housekeeper in private home. MRS. ELLA P. SWINDLER, 373 W. Main st., New Bedford, R. I. 15

WANTED by young lady of refinement and good education, position as companion or clerical or office work. Write to A. HOWARD, 708 Columbus av., suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. or telephone Roxbury 1500-M. 15

WANTED by a neat colored woman, the care of ladies' wardrobes, or family mendings. HULDAH A. HENDERSON, 90 Canton st., Boston. 15

WANTED by Miss Nuttall's position in Roxbury, vicinity for young girl who must go home nights. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, room 114, Roxbury High School. 15

WANTED—A position as housekeeper for small family, or one adult; have had experience to wages; call for references. MRS. TREADWELL, 528 Tremont st., Boston, at hours 10 or 11 a.m. 15

WANTED—Position as attendant by protestant lady of experience. MISS McLEAN 583 Cross st., Malden, Mass. 15

WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant woman position as cook in hotel institution or general manager. Call or write MRS. EMMA WILLE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

WOMAN wants laundry work to take home; clean sunny place for drying. MRS. JOHN MACDONALD, 1 Hucklest st., Roxbury, Mass. 15

WOMAN, colored, all-round excellent cook, good laundress, wants work; in the city preferred. MRS. A. E. SMITH, 24 Willard pl., Boston. 12

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN would like laundry work to do at home; fancy ironing a specialty. M. L. WINSLAW, 30 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

WORK by the day wanted by connected with small washer and dressmaker. MRS. MARTHA L. WALSH, Suite 1, 2 Oxford ter., Boston. 15

NEAT GIRL desires position in the city to go home nights. MABEL BROWN, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

NEAT, RELIABLE COLORED GIRL would like any kind of morning work or house work to take home. Call or write J. JONES, 22 Sussex st., Boston; tel. 3019-M. Roxbury. 15

NEAT GIRL desires position in the city to go home nights. MABEL BROWN, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

NOVA SCOTIAN GIRL would like position as second maid or general maid in private family. LESSEE M'LEAN, 15 Lawrence st., Boston. 15

NURSERY GOVERNESS (private tutor), single, residence Ipswich; taken course professional science; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900. 15

NURSERY MAIDNESS experienced, wants to care for two children; good references. MISS O. BARNEES, 28 Greenwich pk., Boston. 15

OFFICE WORK, typist and cashier (21), single, residence South Boston; \$8 week; STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

POSITION wanted by young woman as companion or attendant. Please apply to H. STEPHEN, 11 Grosvenor, Jamaica Plain. 15

POSITION wanted by middle-aged woman in small family of elderly people; good home desired more than wages. MRS. BURNHAM, 42 Stone av., Somerville. 15

PROTESTANT GIRL would like situation at general household; good cook and laundry; apply by letter. MRS. MONA MAN, 120 Second st., Everett, Mass. 15

PROTESTANT GIRL would like place to live with children; good references. Address MARY S. SIFTON, 27 Medford st., Arlington, Mass. 15

REFINED, RELIABLE WOMAN (40), with good boy wants position housework; good references; apply to Mrs. F. Morris & Price, Maiden, Mass. 15

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper and companion in any household; references. A. E. HAYES, 240 W. Concord st., Boston. 12

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper and companion to elderly lady or child in vicinity; very responsible. MRS. A. JORDAN, 436 Main st., care Morrill & Price, Maiden, Mass. Tel. 1068-M. 15

RELIABLE PRACTICAL WOMAN desires position as housekeeper and companion to do mending, darning or accommodations in any household; address. MISS J. BOTT, 1228 Tremont st., Roxbury. 15

RELIABLE WOMAN wants work laundry and dressmaking; good references; \$1.50 per day. MARY CARMAN, 36 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 15

RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN would like to care for the day washing or cleaning of laundry to take home. C. ALLISON, 5 E. 18th st., Boston. 15

RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, single, residence Arlington; neat, appearing \$15-20 week; mention ST95. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

RESCUE COOK of chambermaid in hotel or boarding house for summer. MABEL EVANS, 250 Lincoln st., Allston, Mass. 17

SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork or plain laundry work; to go home nights. MRS. EFFIE CAMPBELL, 74 Reed st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 15

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RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; & OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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An Inexpensive Dessert Quickly Prepared

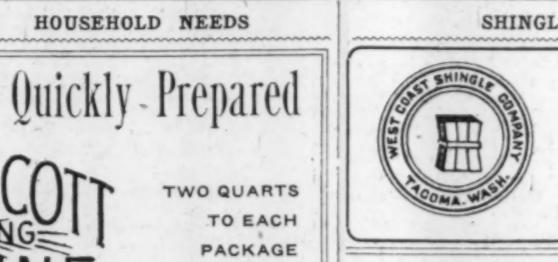


Enough for two quarts.

JELLS QUICKER than ordinary gelatine—and COSTS LESS

A nutritious dessert quickly and easily made. Guaranteed strictly pure. Does your dealer carry it? If not, write us and we will send sample package with book of many recipes.

Swampscott Gelatine Company, Boston, Mass.

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Swampscott Gelatine COSTS BUT 10c A PACKAGE

SHINGLES

SHINGLES

West Coast Shingle Co.

RED CEDAR Shingles and Siding
a Specialty. Correspondence Solicited.

TACOMA

WASHINGTON

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 41 St. Botolph—Newly furnished rooms, steam heat, continuous hot water; \$2.00 per week. Tel. B. B. 5416-M.

BACK BAY, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Light, well heated front room. Telephone Back Bay 4487-R.

BROOKLINE, 40 University Rd.—Very large, beautifully fur, rms. in small refined pri. fam.; every comfort and convenience; no smoking; no pets; no noise; next door.

CAMBRIDGE, 3 Clinton St., suite 2—Attractive side front room; ch. h. w.; tel. Cam. 3506-M; \$3; breakfast if desired.

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A.

Single and double rooms to rent for men; electric light, steam heat, shower baths. \$20 Mass. ave. (16 min. from Park st.)

DORCHESTER—A pleasant square room on bathroom floor, for 1 or 2 persons; with or without board. Tel. Dor. 2866-M.

FURNISHED
ROOMS

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths, electric light, all modern conveniences. References.

\$2 to \$5 Per Week
706 Huntington Av.199 ST. BOTOLPH ST.
Rooms—Tourists accommodated.

BOARD AND ROOMS

A LARGE spacious sunny room, with board, suitable for elderly lady or gentleman, in a very desirable locality; large grounds, short distance to station; private family; comfortable dining room, well cooked and served in room; 20 min. from Park st. Address A. W. G., Monitor office.

BROOKLINE—76 and 78 Cypress st.; sun room with board, steam heat, near electric, convenient surroundings. Telephone 22976. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

NEWBURY ST.—263—large front room, up one flight; large closets, sunny all day; on bathroom floor; with first-class board; references exchanged. Phone B. B. 22550.

ELDERLY PEOPLE CARED FOR—Pleasant, steam heated rooms; references. 351 Broadway. Winter Hill, Somerville.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PITTSBURGH

ROOM AND BOARD with comforts of home. 5525 Ellsworth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TEN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AWARDS
Sauer's
The Best Flavoring Extracts
BY EVERY TEST

LESSON MARKER

THE BUSY B—A celluloid device; will not slip or tear; 2 samples sent on receipt of 5c. Set of 34 numbered 50c. THE BUSY B BOOK MARC CO., Providence, R. I.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

SHARPENING safety razor blades superbly, all kinds, 25c doz. net. J. H. SIMONS, center, 327A 6th ave., East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAFE'S AND RESTAURANTS

FOSTER'S HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO
No Liquors Served.
(Formerly the Roma)

CHICAGO

THE GARDEN INN
144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of AdamsTHE DUTCH GARDEN
115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe
Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

CAFE BELVEDERE

Sheridan Road and Winona, Chicago
Excellent luncheons. Table d'Hôte dinners served 60c a cover. Sunday 70c.
Exceptional facilities for dancing, dancing, luncheons, card parties and tea; under Miss Stephan's personal direction. Phone Ravenswood 6321.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—About business of attorney will be to enter into contract to conduct his own business through salesmen or personal solicitation on commission basis with drawing account. Thoroughly experienced man; references exchanged. G. J. SHEDDARDSON, 211 East 43rd st., Chicago. Phone Delray 6350.

AGENTS WANTED

Write today for full information and our Free Demonstration Offer.

Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co
6501 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

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Made to Order.

LAWYERS

MASTIN & SHERLOCK
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGOCOVAN & HOLLIS
Attorneys-at-Law
601 Otto Building, ChicagoFREDERICK A. BANGS
LAWYER
522 First National Bank Bldg., ChicagoELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DENTISTRY

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
Suite 1715, Mailbox 50, 50 E. Madison St.
Tel. Randolph 707. / CHICAGO.DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374
Suite 1430 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
ChicagoDR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT
100 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5881 CHICAGO

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

AUSTIN OR OAK PARK PARENTS
WANT CHILDREN—We want a thorough piano teacher; please address MISS HAZEL BRANNAN, 209 No. Park ave., Austin, Chicago. Phone Aus. 287.

OFFICES TO LET—CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED PRACTITIONER can secure beautiful office in choice St. Louis building; reasonable. Address K. & 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
418-417 Washington Ave.
Phone Bell Main 812 ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on second door for Ladies.THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Classified Advertisements

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; & FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

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Enough for two quarts.

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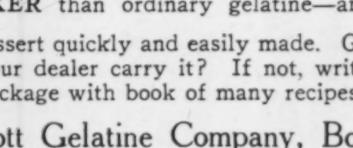
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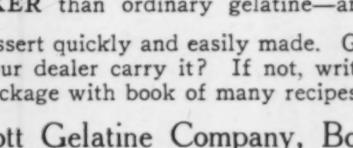
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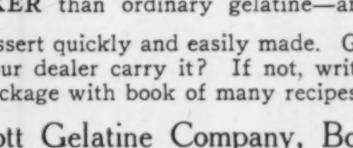
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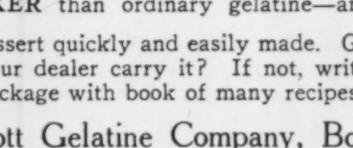
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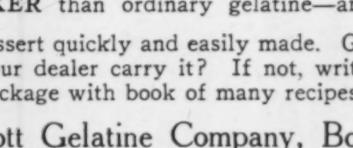
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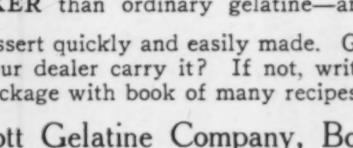
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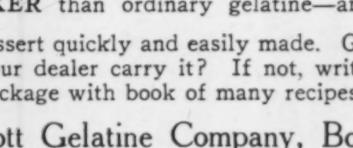
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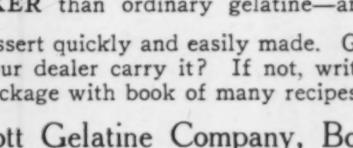
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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange are reminded of the brokers' meeting scheduled for 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Bellevue hotel at dinner at 6 o'clock. Following the dinner an address will be made by William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, and a director of the port of Boston. His subject will be "Port Development and Subway Extension in Their Relation to Real Estate in Metropolitan Boston." Other business of importance will be brought up and a nominating committee will be appointed to present candidates at the annual meeting on March 6, to serve the ensuing year.

BACK BAY REALTY CONVEYED

Among the best sales reported today are several in Back Bay. William J. Barry bought two three-story swell-front brick apartments on the northeast side of Mountford street, beyond Beacon street, together with 8000 square feet of land. They are assessed for \$82,000, including \$14,000 on the land. Mary E. Duffy conveyed title.

Another sale in Back Bay was made by Hannah A. Dam, owner of two four-story swell-front brick apartments at 45 and 47 Falmouth street, near Dalton street, bought by Marks S. Lewis. The total assessed valuation is \$84,000, of which \$11,000 is carried on the 3200 square feet of land.

William J. Barry has deeded to Mary E. Duffy in part payment of property bought the estate at 14 Fallon street, near St. Botolph street, Back Bay, being a three-story brick house and 1561 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$8000, with \$3100 on the land; also a three-story and basement swell-front brick house at 18 Greenwich park, near Columbus avenue, South end, and 2100 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$7500, with \$2600 on the land; six lots of vacant land fronting on Willow court, near Boston street, Dorchester, containing

ing all told about 26,000 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$3000.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

Jameine L. Mansfield to the three-story brick building and 990 square feet of land, at 19 Charles River square, extending through to Revere street in the rear. It is taxed on \$13,000, including \$3500 on the land.

The South End transfer was made from William S. Smith to Alice F. Rushout of the 2½-story brick house at 12 Groton street, near Shawmut avenue. There is a ground area of 1083 square feet, taxed for \$1100, which is included in the total assessment of \$2900.

BOSTON CITY Proper

William J. Barry to Mary E. Duffy. Greenwich pk.; w. \$1.

Mary E. Duffy to William J. Barry. Mountford st. 2 pks.; q. \$1.

Abram P. Parker to Joseph J. Donahue. Blossom st.; q. \$1.

Miriam L. Levenson to Joseph J. Donahue. Blossom st.; q. \$1.

James D. Murphy to Joseph J. Donahue. Blossom st.; d. \$200.

Same to same. Blossom st.; d. \$200.

Joseph J. Donahue to Abraham Pearlstein. Park st.; q. \$1.

Samuel A. Fuller to John E. Fay. Lonsdale st. Dorchester and Kneeland st.; q. \$1.

Katherine L. Mansfield to James F. Lord. Charles River and Revere st.; q. \$1.

John E. Fay to Alice F. Rushout. Granby st.; w. \$1.

Hannah A. Davis to Marks S. Lewis. Falmouth st. 2 lots; rel.; \$10.

SOUTH BOSTON

Amelia L. French to Edward H. Costello. Mercer st. w. \$1.

ROXBURY

David H. Greenhood to Mary C. O'Connor. Alabek and Randall st.; q. \$1.

Frank W. Smith to Frederick M. Kelson. Washington st.; q. \$1.

Bethel Parker to George Graw. Humboldt st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

Jasper Cook to David Trice. Windsor st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

John W. Flynn to Joseph M. Barry. Ashland st. Dor. and Hyde Park; q. \$1.

William J. Barry to Mary E. Duffy. Willow st. 6 lots; q. \$1.

William Murphy to William H. Smith. Washington st.; q. \$1.

William E. Bowden to Helen M. Bell. Mt. Vernon st.; w. \$1.

Helen M. Bell to William P. Natale. Mt. Vernon st.; w. \$1.

William P. Natale to Frank A. Connor. Mt. Vernon st.; q. \$1.

Frank Connor to Joseph P. Logue. Mt. Vernon st.; w. \$1.

Edward H. Boncill to James D. White. 3 lots; w. \$1.

James D. White to James A. Bateman. 3 lots; w. \$1.

William H. Smith to John Burke. Alexander st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Clara M. Brown to Celia H. Godfrey. Franklin st.; w. \$1.

Walter Murphy to Bonardi Paul. Ellsworth st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Eleanora C. Hunt to Henry K. Barnes. Pomroy st.; w. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

John A. Heron to Leslie R. Brown. Cambridge and Crescent st.; w. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Charles S. Savin to Bank mitee. to Jerome J. Shea et ux. Massasoit st.; d. \$1975.

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—At great reduction to close trust estate, handsome modern house, cement exterior, 11 rooms and 3 baths, 2nd floor, every convenience, half acre of land, 12 ft. above grade, for stable or garage; is in first-class condition throughout and newly painted; worth \$22,000; trustee will take \$10,000 cash if sold at once.

COFFIN & TABER

24 MILK ST., BOSTON

BUZZARDS BAY

FOR SALE on shore of Buzzards Bay. Merchandise property containing 3½ acres of land, 120 ft. above grade, house, modern improvements; grounds improved; barn; garage; 3 min. from electric and P. O.; 10 miles from R. R. stg.; situated south of town and would be one hotel site. Address: L-12 Monitor office.

MALDEN

Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for small farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Irrigated Lands

Located in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply. No drought, no crop failure, but every opportunity for success.

These lands are situated in the cultivation, wheat, barley, etc., having been raised without irrigation—with irrigation production is greater, and about everything else superior. The lands have been successfully, which should give sure and certain returns.

Our Agricultural Department is on the road to success. All our agents are well directed to Alafaya—the wonderful forage crop—will give you a good income; and stock raising and fruit culture will, with care and management, make you independent in a few years.

Write for free booklet and full details.

KUHN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY

DEPT. C.

501 5th Ave., Cor. 42nd St.

NEW YORK CITY

CALIFORNIA RANCH LANDS

Should increase in value rapidly, and will until after the Panama Canal opens. Money right should grow quickly.

I have a very desirable Ranch home to dispose of for a neighbor who has other property to develop. Write me for information.

W. H. STEPHENS.

Portland, Oregon

SUMMER COTTAGES

Connecticut Shore

SUMMER HOMES

Over 300 listed for sale or rent on most desirable beaches between Milford and New London; \$600 to \$120,000; rentals \$150 to \$3000. Particulars on request.

CONN. SHORE REAL ESTATE CO.

Conn. Mutual Bldg., Hartford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4320 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

POTOMAC ANGELS, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, imp. unimp., city property, business or residence, write McDougall & Hooker, P. O. Box 192, Post Angels, Wash.

For further information, see page 10.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4320 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Charles H. Fiske, Jr., property on Central avenue, Weston, known as the old Hastings farm. The estate consists of an old-fashioned house built more than 100 years ago, which has been completely modernized. There is a barn, the usual outbuildings and 50 acres of land. The farm will be generally improved for the owner's occupancy, Poole & Bigelow negotiated the sale.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON CITY Proper

William J. Barry to Mary E. Duffy.

Greenwich pk.; w. \$1.

Same to same. Follen st.; q. \$1.

Mary E. Duffy to William J. Barry.

Mountford st.; 2 pks.; q. \$1.

Abram P. Parker to Joseph J. Donahue.

Blossom st.; q. \$1.

Miriam L. Levenson to Joseph J. Donahue.

Blossom st.; q. \$1.

James D. Murphy to Joseph J. Donahue.

Blossom st.; q. \$1.

Samuel A. Fuller to John E. Fay.

Lonsdale st. Dorchester and Kneeland st.; q. \$1.

Katherine L. Mansfield to James F. Lord.

Charles River and Revere st.; q. \$1.

John E. Fay to Alice F. Rushout.

Granby st.; w. \$1.

Hannah A. Davis to Marks S. Lewis.

Falmouth st. 2 lots; rel.; \$10.

SOUTH BOSTON

John E. Fay to Alice F. Rushout.

Granby st.; w. \$1.

Samuel A. Fuller to John E. Fay.

Lonsdale st. Dorchester and Kneeland st.; q. \$1.

Katherine L. Mansfield to James F. Lord.

Charles River and Revere st.; q. \$1.

John E. Fay to Alice F. Rushout.

Granby st.; w. \$1.

Hannah A. Davis to Marks S. Lewis.

Falmouth st. 2 lots; rel.; \$10.

ROXBURY AND BOSTON

John E. Fay to Alice F. Rushout.

Granby st.; w. \$1.

Samuel A. Fuller to John E. Fay.

Lonsdale st. Dorchester and Kneeland st.; q. \$1.

Katherine L. Mansfield to James F. Lord.

Charles River and Revere st.; q. \$1.

John E. Fay to Alice F. Rushout.

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HYDE PARK

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to Jerome J. Shea et ux. Massasoit st.; d. \$1975.

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—At great reduction to close trust estate, handsome modern house, cement exterior, 11 rooms and 3 baths, 2nd floor

Commercial, Financial and Investment News

UNSETTLED TONE CHARACTERIZES LONDON MARKET

Special Cable to
the Monitor from
its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets were unsettled at the close today with further call in Canada and English rails.

AMERICAN WOOLEN EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR SATISFACTORY

President William M. Wood of American Woolen says: "Considering the tariff agitation, the year 1912 was a reasonably satisfactory one as to earnings. The year, as regards net profits, was moderately better than the previous."

The notes of the Ayer mills amounting to \$500,000, due in March, will be paid and not renewed. The company has no idea of any new financing."

President Wood added in course of conversation that he still has all of his original holdings of American Woolen common and preferred stock, of which none of the latter stands him less than par, and that none of his stock is for sale.

During the year despite the falling market for its securities the big woolen company added 300 preferred shareholders to its list and in round numbers now has a total of about 13,000 stockholders, or the widest distribution of shareholders in its history. With this roster of stockholders American Woolen has by far the greatest number of partners of any of the prominent New England industrials—twice as many, for instance, as United Fruit, whose list now embraces some 6,500.

No inkling of what treatment is to be accorded the woolen mill interests of New England by the Democratic tariff makers has yet leaked from Washington. The schedule-by-schedule policy of tariff hearings is being closely carried out and in the natural course of events the all-important "K" should be reached about March 25. Until that time it is impossible to predict with precision what is in store for the New England woolen and worsted industry.

HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS

NEW YORK—Judging from returns already published by national banks of this city in response to the comptroller's call for condition as of Feb. 4, there has been no great change in holdings of securities, etc., since previous call. Of six of the largest banks aggregate holdings on that date were \$142,445,700, compared with \$140,216,800 at the call on Nov. 2, and \$140,885,400 at corresponding call a year ago. In the latter comparison there has been a decrease of nearly \$4,400,000.

Since a year ago National City Bank shows an increase in bond and stock holdings of \$17,039,500. On the other hand, National Bank of Commerce reports a decrease of \$11,529,000, First National Bank a decrease of \$8,291,000 and Chase National Bank a decrease of \$2,689,000 since a year ago.

Individual holdings of six of the largest banks in the item of "bonds, securities, etc." on the dates named below:

	Feb. 13	Nov. 2	Feb. 20, '12
Bk of Cm	\$23,900,000	\$22,400,000	\$22,400,000
First Nat	44,948,700	45,406,700	53,149,700
Han Nat	6,320,000	6,222,000	5,655,700
M&T	37,200,000	37,200,000	37,200,000
Chase	20,568,000	19,487,500	21,257,400
Total	\$142,445,700	\$140,216,800	\$140,885,400

VALUATION BILL FAVORED BY ROADS

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the railroads joined with public utility experts before the Senate interstate commerce committee in approving the railroad property valuation bill.

The railroads' main criticism of the bill was directed against the words making it mandatory on the interstate commerce commission to investigate and report on the "original cost to date" of the property, the position being taken that it would work hardship in some cases for a railroad to produce this information. The railroads also asked for a "railway valuation board" to assist the commission in arriving at the valuation.

F. A. Delano, president and receiver of the Wabash, estimated the valuation would cost the government from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 and the railroads more.

COMMITTEE MAY FAVOR BILL

Favorable report is expected soon from the railroad committee of the Legislature on a bill to give the railroad commissioners mandatory instead of recom-mendatory powers. The committee voted to refer to a sub-committee the Wash-ing-ton bill for redrafting.

PORT OF BOSTON IMPORTS

Port of Boston imports for the week ended Feb. 7 were valued at \$3,268,434, as compared with \$3,101,800 for the corresponding week of 1912. Exports for the named period were valued at \$1,931,680, compared with \$1,267,400 for the corresponding week last year.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SOUTHWEST HOLDING UP WELL

WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC STILL OF A HEAVY VOLUME

General Tonnage Reported as Large as Ever and Officials Say Business Conditions Are Undisturbed

BIG MAIL ORDERS

CHICAGO—Western railroad traffic officials report no important change in the volume of business, claiming that loading reports show a maintenance of recent high levels of general tonnage. This means, they say, that business is keeping pace and that confidence in the future developments in the commercial and industrial situations has not been shattered by any pessimistic tone which may have accrued to recent political utterances, or by the views publicly expressed by President-elect Wilson. It would be hard to find anyone who really looks for a disturbance of the ideal business conditions which prevail. No one looks for radical tariff legislation, that is to say, which would destroy or cripple American industry or cheapen American labor, and otherwise set the business equilibrium of the country.

Western manufacturers of practically every description have about all the business they can handle, and new orders are continually coming. Virtually no headway is being made in the production of surplus stocks of any commodity and as far as the interior is concerned the volume of buying recently reported keeps up steadily.

Merchants are in the market for all kinds of manufactured goods and as mid-winter passes there is a noticeable increase in the amount of buying for spring consumption. This is particularly true as it refers to the mail order business, which has been exceptionally good during the last week or 10 days. This, it is pointed out, indicates that the requirements of the farmers for small articles are large. Not only are they buying goods through the mail order houses, but also through their local merchants. The parcel post has increased this class of business notably, especially where the rural telephone is also used.

Large wholesale merchants and jobbers are looking for good business during the spring, and visiting buyers at the large distributing points in the West were in larger numbers than for a number of weeks. Buying for both immediate and future delivery was larger than usual and of a better class of goods. Men on the road for the dry goods, clothing and shoe houses sent in satisfactory orders. Collections were generally satisfactory.

Bankers from western sections reported a feeling of confidence as far as their reports indicate, and that financial strength of the interior is sound. Money rates, as is well known, have declined recently, but not because of any adverse factors in the situation, but because money has returned from the interior as is usual at this time of the year. The demand for funds for business expansion is normal and money is abundant for all legitimate purposes. This is true not only of one section of the country, but all of them. Some bankers say, however, that the business steam has been on for a long time, and while they look for excellent trade in all lines until the middle of the year, it would not be a surprise if the top notch had been reached, but claim that as far as they can see there will be no severe slump in general affairs.

The car situation is moderately easier, although it cannot be said that where the greatest density of traffic obtains there has been much relief. Traffic men, however, have been able to meet the requirements of shippers with somewhat greater facility than heretofore, but this has been due in a large measure to the extraordinary weather.

The western iron and steel industry produces no especially new features; much new business could be secured with greater facilities. Specifications on deferred contracts are large, but as the capacity of the mills has been sold for the greater part of the present year, producers hesitate on making prices on tonnage for delivery later than the third quarter.

Passenger traffic on most of the important roads, both to California and to the South, is heavy and promises to remain so during the next six weeks.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis had less favorable operating weather last week which was mainly responsible for a slight falling off in the volume of business handled by them, but the total made a satisfactory showing as compared with the previous week, increasing about 5 per cent. Less than carload freight is being moved in large quantities, while the shipments of grain are materially above the average, and promise to continue so for some time to come, as there is a large amount of corn to be shipped to the seaboard this month. Officials estimate that there are 6000 to 7000 cars of grain on track at Chicago awaiting transfer to eastern roads. While cars are not any too plentiful the railroad officials say they have sufficient to handle all the business offered at present.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 41½%; receipts 483, exports 136, stock 22,208. Rosin firm: sales 1303, receipts 1328, exports 5384, stock 124,147. Prices: WW \$7.15, WG \$7.10, N \$7.05, M \$7, K \$6.65, E \$6.35, H \$6.30, G \$6.25, F \$6.20, E \$6.10, D \$6, B \$5.85.

AVERAGE CLOSING PRICE
NEW YORK—The average closing price of 10 leading stocks Tuesday was 121 1-16, 1% lower than Monday, or 12½ below the highest and 9-16 below the lowest of 1912, offered at present.

BIG COAL LAND DEAL IS ABOUT TO BE CLOSED

PITTSBURGH—T. J. Callaghan, managing director of the Cambrian Colliery Combine of Cardiff, Wales, and W. A. Macknight, joint manager of Gueret, Gait & Co., Ltd., of London, the chief distributing company of the combine, were in this city the other day. Messrs. Callaghan and Macknight, accompanied by J. T. Manning, a local timber and coal land agent, had just returned from an inspection of West Virginia and Kentucky lands which the Cambrian Colliery Combine is to acquire. According to Mr. Manning, the deal is about closed. Approximately \$10,000,000 is to be expended by the combine in the purchase and development of 175,000 acres of virgin coal lands in the Gaule river district of West Virginia and 52,000 acres of Bell, Whitney and Knox counties, Kentucky. The coal taken out is to be devoted solely to the export trade, principally that of Latin America and Australia.

Messrs. Callaghan and Macknight came to the United States with D. A. Thomas, the organizer of the Cambrian combine, about Jan. 15, and since that time have been traveling with him examining coal lands in all parts of the country. The party finally settled on the Kentucky and West Virginia lands mentioned chiefly because of their location in regard to transportation facilities, they being within easy reach of such important Atlantic ports as Newport News and Norfolk, and also accessible to Ohio river, which leading to the Mississippi would give a safe and cheap route for shipments to Central and South America and other points, by way of the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and eventually the Panama canal.

The Kentucky lands which, according to Mr. Manning, have been selected, are owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, are the owners of the West Virginia lands.

LARGER CAPITAL FOR NEW ENGLAND POWER COMPANY

The New England Power Company has decided to do some new financing in the near future, under the recent authorization of 15,000 additional preferred shares. Proceeds from sale of this stock will be used to complete next summer the company's so-called "No. 5" station on Deerfield river. It had not been intended to fully equip this station until 1914, but the demand for power has passed original expectations.

Fitted with "frequency changers" to enable delivery of power to the New England railroad lines, the new plant will generate 20,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy. When finished it will include a dam and canal about three miles long and will add, roughly, 80 percent to the output of the company's initial three Deerfield river plants. Those three stations, which have been under construction by the New England company since September, 1911, will this month begin delivering power to the Connecticut River Power Companies to sell for manufacturing, electric lighting and railroad use.

President Smith of the New England Power Company says: "Approximately 100 miles of transmission lines are being built by allied companies to distribute power generated from these plants, and will be ready for operation during the early spring. Contracts already closed will aggregate between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually. These developments and plant No. 5 should bring annual revenue substantially as follows: Total income, \$788,000; expenses and taxes, \$115,000; 5 per cent interest on \$3,500,000 bonds; \$175,000; dividends on \$2,250,000 preferred stock, \$135,000; balance, \$363,000.

"Work on the reservoir in Somerset, Vt., is progressing satisfactorily, and of its total storage capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, there should be provided for the dry season of the coming summer about 700,000,000 feet, and the entire reservoir should be completed during the fall of 1913."

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON ABROAD

Latterly a great deal of stress has been laid on good trade conditions between England and India, but trade with the continent has fallen off considerably. It is pointed out that in the matter of consumption England does not consume as much cotton as the continent of Europe; last season 4,136,000 bales compared with 5,700,000. Last season the United States consumed 5,375,000 bales, therefore, good trade reports from England for account of India are apt to be misleading, as regards the season's probable consumption by the world.

A better insight to universal trade conditions in the textile lines can be obtained by comparing exports from America, which since Sept. 1 are as follows: Great Britain, 2,820,000, against 2,902,000; France, 876,000 vs. 849,000; continental, 2,690,000 vs. 2,397,000.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIM'S VIEWS
LOS ANGELES—Isaac Guggenheim of New York, who is in Pasadena, says: "Opening of Panama canal will do much for this coast. It will do wonders for South America. I will invest in Chile."

PIG IRON PRICES CONTINUE HEAVY; STEEL IS STRONG

Great Problem of the Mills Is to Reduce Arrears in Deliveries—Business Offered for Second Half

LATE RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age will say this week: Continued weakness in pig iron and further declines in coke and old material are still accompanied by very firm conditions in finished steel. The recession in the rate at which new orders are coming in for rolled material has been so gradual and the total on the books of the mills is so enormous that there are still some leaders in the industry who expect to see the present rate of output extend well into the second half. There are others who give greater significance to the factors that have caused hesitancy among buyers of pig iron.

The decline of 104,000 tons in unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation in January was in line with the lessening of the accumulation shown in the two months preceding. From the record increase of 1,042,000 tons in October there was a drop to 232,000 tons increase in November and to 79,000 tons in December, indicating that October was the culmination of the movement and that buyers are now concerning themselves more in getting what they have contracted for than in providing for far-off and uncertain wants.

At the same time the mills are recognizing that their great problem is to reduce arrears in deliveries and in some cases where business is offered for the second half are not disposed to make a more definite promise than "at the convenience of the mill."

Railroad buying at least is not flagging. Late rail orders include 6000 tons for the Soo Line, 9000 tons for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 7000 tons for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 5000 tons for the C. B. & Q. and 10,000 tons additional for the Great Northern. For the cars on which bids have been asked lately it is estimated at Pittsburgh that 60,000 tons of plates and shapes will be required, this figure including the material for 12,300 Pennsylvania railroad cars which have just been placed.

Plate, structural and bar mills see no indication of anything but full occupation for five or six months. The few plate mills that have not sold far ahead are steadily booking business because of failure of deliveries on contracts. At Philadelphia 25,000 tons of vessel plates are represented in recent inquiries, including plates for two new vessels for Atlantic-Pacific trade, to be built at the Cramp yards. One inquiry for 10,000 tons of plates for bridge work is up in the same market.

For the second Queens section of new elevated railroad work the American Bridge Company has taken 24,000 tons at New York. A Broadway subway section, also to be built by the city, comes up next, requiring 12,000 to 14,000 tons.

These lettings of city work are only a fraction of the total held up in New York by the delay over subway operating contracts.

A feature of bar business in the East is an easier market for bar iron, \$1 to \$2 having come off the premiums recently secured.

Rumors of a further advance in wire products have no better basis than the fact that a minor company in the Pittsburgh district asks \$1.80 for wire nails after selling its output for several months ahead.

In the sheet and tin plate trades the fear that some mills cannot make full deliveries in view of the difficulty in getting sheet bars has hurried forward orders that ordinarily come later to the mills. Considerable additional business for the second quarter has been booked lately.

Consumers of foundry pig iron are still well content to wait. The decline has been about 50 cents from the December level in most markets. While it is asserted that concessions do not signify, where demand is so small, it is probable that the beginning of any new buying movement would be marked by even lower prices, the extent of the movement determining whether advances could be established later.

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HALIFAX—The annual report of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company shows increased gross and net earnings over previous years. The surplus account for 1912 shows balance of \$704,119 gain for the year being \$104,934.

Total passenger receipts were \$250,263; electric light and power earnings, \$228,654; gas and product, earnings, \$61,035; operating expenses, \$289,560; net bond interest \$30,000; net earnings, \$223,303; dividends paid \$112,000; passengers carried 5,088,414 or 476,157 more than last year; percentage operating expenses to income 54.06 per cent; car mileage, 984,943. The assets of the company are \$2,827,354.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO

115 Devonshire Street

Boston

56 Wall Street
New York

INVESTMENTS

Latest Developments in the Industrial World

MANUFACTURERS ARE SEEKING CONCESSIONS IN WOOL PRICES

Purchases of New Clip Supplies From Western Growers Are Attempted on the Basis of the Proposed Tariff Schedule's Effect Upon Values in This Market

Buyers of wool look for concessions in prices, in view of the prospect of lower duties in the near future. They figure that the new wools about to come on the market will be bought on a lower level than the cost of shearings of the previous spring, and expect holders to average up, so to speak, and dispose of their present holdings for a little less than previous prices, in order to effect a clean-up.

That some of the Boston wool merchants may be willing to do this, seems probable, but most of them to date are refusing to consider offers decided below the market, being convinced that such a course is unnecessary because of the limited amount of stock on hand in all domestic wool centers.

It is evident that manufacturers are testing the market's strength quite as much as they are trying to secure supplies by this course; also, that few of the wool dealers are in such financial condition that they cannot afford to wait a little while longer, even in a dull market, rather than yield to pressure of this character.

Negotiations for the new clip Arizona wools are proceeding on the basis of the anticipated new tariff schedule. If the wool growers accept offers made on this plane of values, the effect will naturally be quite bearish upon stocks of old wool remaining on the Boston market. The Arizona arrivals, which will be rushed East in case they are secured at low prices, to compete with the wool now on hand here, can be sold for less than prevailing quotations if they are obtained on the basis proposed.

Naturally there is much interest in the early purchases. It is the general impression that sales outright will be very few, for growers are said to be obdurate, holding out for the quotations that they secured last spring, especially on wools that they expect will be disposed of before the new tariff goes into effect.

It is calculated, however, that the bulk of the early-sheared wools will have to come forward on consignment, which means that they will sell here for the highest figure that can be obtained for them on an unwilling market, wherein most of the larger concerns, however, if they sell below asking prices, do so because they have an eye to the effect upon the grower of a decline in values here. They have little to sell, at any rate, and a slight yielding on their part involves no great effect upon their year's business as a whole.

The goods market is still in a satisfactory condition, the amount of new orders for apparel booked by the mill men being larger than they had expected, considering the uncertainties of the political situation.

The woolen goods manufacturers have fared rather better than the makers of worsted fabrics, in comparison with last year's bookings, but both branches of the industry are pretty well pleased with the outlook.

The chief source of apprehension is the possibility of cancellations of orders in the event of a slowing down of general business, which is predicted in some quarters. This is not a real factor of the moment, however, and may not trouble the trade. But the question of the volume of duplicate orders that may be expected later is another story.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO.

Annual report of Fore River Shipbuilding Company is issued. Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1912, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1912	1911
Machinery	\$1,360,544	\$1,318,505
Real estate	2,300,823	2,380,805
Less depreciation	120,000	120,000
Total pl. and prop.	3,580,668	3,588,374
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$303,420	\$69,570
Accounts receivable	239,692	315,271
Notes receivable	703,892	371,373
Material	338,865	318,223
W. in process	88,900	88,900
Bank acc'ts rec.	85,393	100,177
Def chgs to op.	89,884	30,374
Invest	10,126	120
Total assets	5,939,631	5,980,264
LIABILITIES		
Preferred stock	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
Common stock	2,400,000	2,400,000
Uncompl. con. res.	260,115	164,887
Surplus	236,481	317,474
Total liabilities	5,939,631	5,980,264

President Bowles says:

There have been some necessary additions to the plant and machinery during the year, consisting of a pneumatic power house; a three-story mold loft and rigging building; a shipwright's building; three small tracts of real estate bordering on Bent's creek and the company's property; two new boilers to replace old ones worn out, and a number of needed minor machines.

All items of repair and maintenance of the plant have been charged to current expense and \$120,000 has been charged off for depreciation.

The company received a contract from the United States government early in 1912 for the construction of the battleship Nevada, which contract provides that it is to be built in a yard which has established an eight-hour work day. On account of this and other naval work it became necessary to place the entire plant on an eight-hour day on Nov. 4, 1912. This step, together with considerable unrest among employees and most serious delays in receipt of important materials by sub-contractors, has resulted in a decrease in the surplus during the past year of \$281,000.

The accounts payable are for bills not yet due or in process of accounting.

The following vessels were under construction Dec. 31, 1912: Argentina battleship "Rivadavia," four submarine torpedo boats, two torpedo boat destroyers, three steel fishing vessels, four steel car floats, one battleship for United States government, one steel oil freighter, one submarine tender and one cargo vessel.

During the year there have been completed and delivered: One steel fishing vessel, one tank steamer, one steel suction dredge, two submarine torpedo boats, one torpedo boat destroyer.

The average number of employees for the year was 3741. The force at present is approximately 4191. The contracts in hand will employ the present force approximately 18 months.

WOOLWORTH COMPANY SALES

NEW YORK—F. W. Woolworth Company January sales were \$3,734,978, an increase of \$772,473.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY NET REMAINS UNCHANGED

Profits of the Concern Keep on an Even Keel With 1912 the Best in Several Years—Total Indebtedness

A LARGER OUTPUT

Net earnings of American Writing Paper Company in its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last preserved their practically stationary character. There was an increase of \$81,888 in the balance for dividends, but a considerable proportion of this represented lesser expenditures for repairs and maintenance which were made during the year. The repair item of American Writing Paper Company has always been fairly liberal, amounting normally to about \$300,000 per annum and the late year was of average proportions, but considerably under the unusual repair charges which so cut down the 1911 net profits. Maintenance is used by Writing Paper as an offset to depreciation.

Back in 1909 American Writing Paper earned almost 4 per cent on \$12,500,000 preferred. That was the most encouraging exhibit of earning power shown for many years. Profits since have been practically on an even keel, with 1912 the best of the three years. At the same time the share profit last year was only 2.7 per cent against 2.1 per cent in 1911.

The real feature of American Writing Paper Company on the financial side continues to be the wearing away of the bonded debt through sinking fund operations and purchase of bonds for treasury account.

At the close of the late fiscal period there were \$1,980,000 bonds in the sinking fund and \$1,400,000 in the treasury. The sum of the two gives a total of \$3,380,000 par of bonds purchased and kept alive either in the treasury or sinking funds. At the close of 1911 the total was \$3,096,000, so that in the 12 months there was an increase of \$284,000 company-owned bonds. Besides that there was \$50,000 of cash set aside for purchase of additional bonds. As the original bond issue was \$17,000,000, there now remain in the hands of the public only \$13,620,000 bonds, a reduction of nearly 20 per cent since organization.

During the 1912 year American Writing Paper inaugurated one important change and that was the introduction of the three tour system. This has increased labor costs and has also increased production. It is estimated that the company is now producing 30 per cent more paper than when organized.

In discussing Writing Paper affairs a financial leader close to the corporation says: "There is a stationary feature to earnings of this industrial which is most unsatisfactory and to some extent unnecessary. The property has been splendidly maintained and is in good physical shape. What the company needs more than anything else is an expansion in gross business. The net is all right in proportion to the gross. It is in fact better than 12 per cent after taking out all other expenses than interest and dividends. Surely this is as large a margin of profit as most industrials can expect to show and far above the average of most paper companies. It seems to me that a little more steam in creating new sources of demand would solve the Writing Paper problem and give an earning power sufficient to lift the preferred stock to an investment basis."

Including new cash which will be secured through this financing there will be aggregate assets approximating \$30,000,000 while net quick assets will amount to some \$20,000,000 or about twice note issue.

WHY LOANS WERE CALLED

In explanation of the strength of money it is said that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which recently declared a \$40,000,000 dividend, had the funds loaned on call and notified bondholders that loans would have to be paid by Feb. 14, and as a consequence considerable shifting of loans has taken place with a consequent scarcity and advance in call money.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; brisk northwesterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; brisk northwesterly winds.

The disturbance that was central over Michigan has moved rapidly eastward and is now central over eastern Maine. It caused high sun and rain in the lake region and New England. The southern disturbance is central this morning off the Atlantic coast near Nantucket. The disturbance is near the southern end of the Rocky mountains. Zero temperatures prevail in all the northern states from Montana eastward to Maine.

When the United settled its differences with Amalgamated in 1905-6, the former disposed of its Butte mining properties, which were turned over to Butte Coalition Mining Company, and have subsequently become part of the Anaconda group. The company's remaining assets were: Stock interest in the Stewart Mining Company, Davis-Daly, Ohio Copper, New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company and one half interest in British Columbia Lumber lands. There were also other securities in the United States from sub-contractors, has resulted in a decrease in the surplus during the past year of \$281,000.

The accounts payable are for bills not yet due or in process of accounting.

The following vessels were under construction Dec. 31, 1912: Argentina battleship "Rivadavia," four submarine torpedo boats, two torpedo boat destroyers, three steel fishing vessels, four steel car floats, one battleship for United States government, one steel oil freighter, one submarine tender and one cargo vessel.

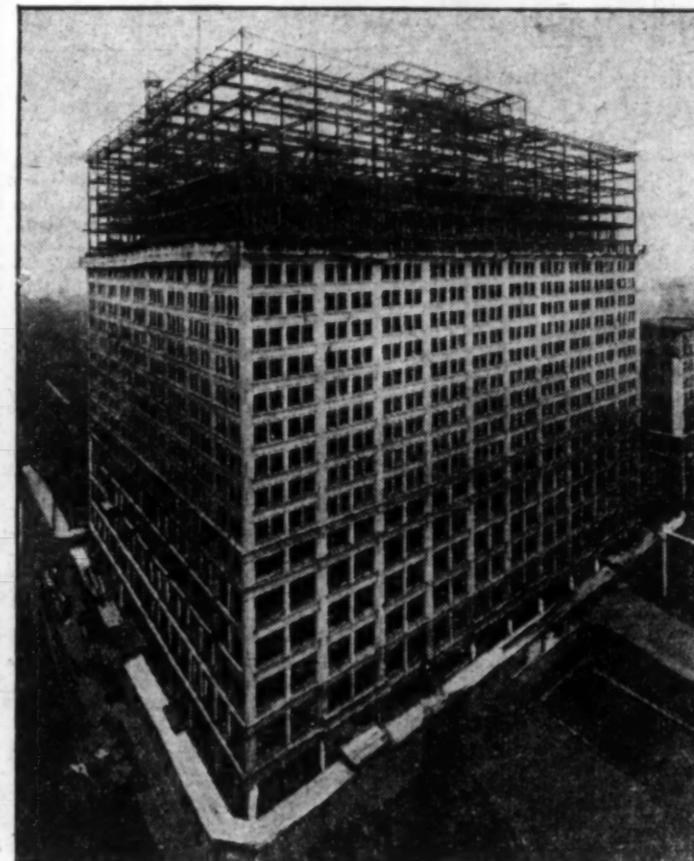
During the year there have been completed and delivered: One steel fishing vessel, one tank steamer, one steel suction dredge, two submarine torpedo boats, one torpedo boat destroyer.

All assets have lodged with the Assets Realization Company for some time past.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:45 High water, 8:12 Sun sets 5:12 3:27 p.m. Length of day 19:21

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING NEAR COMPLETION IN ST. LOUIS



(Photo by F. D. Hampson Company)

Four million dollar 21-story office structure expected to be ready for occupancy by next June

S. LOUIS—The Railway Exchange building in this city, now in the course of construction, is to be completed by June 1. It covers the entire block bounded by Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh streets, and has a frontage of 271 feet on both Olive and Locust streets and 228 feet on Sixth and also Seventh streets.

This building will be 21 stories in height and measure 308 feet 6 inches from the basement floor to the roof line of the uppermost penthouse. In point of area the Railway Exchange building, it is stated, will be the largest office building in the world, as it will embrace more than 30 acres of floor surface under one roof. It will be approximately 15 per cent larger in area than the Hudson terminals, the Woolworth building in New York city or any other office building, according to estimates made.

The first six floors of the building will be occupied by a dry goods company, which will have a floor area of 370,728 square feet or about 8½ acres. One of the features which will be of interest is the fact that this store will have entrances for patrons on four prominent streets. There is a 25-foot tunnel under Locust street connecting with a 10-story building to be used for the power plant and for storage purposes as well as a delivery station. This is intended to eliminate the appearance of delivery trucks and wagons in the main streets surrounding the building.

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Including new cash which will be secured through this financing there will be aggregate assets approximating \$30,000,000 while net quick assets will amount to some \$20,000,000 or about twice note issue.

The notes will be convertible into common stock from Sept. 1, 1913, until Dec. 1, 1914, and are callable at par and interest, with a premium of ½ of 1 per cent for each full six months, or for any part of such period between time of redemption and the due date March 1, 1915. Stockholders who will be given rights to subscribe to issue meet Feb. 15 to authorize increase in common shares from \$12,000,000 to \$22,000,000 to provide for conversion of notes.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TRIUMPH OF ENGLISH LIBERALISM IS SEEN BY GERMAN JOURNAL

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The organ of the national Liberal party, the National Zeitung, published a leading article recently eulogizing English Liberalism.

"Liberalism," it wrote, "is marching forward from victory to victory. It is bringing the triumph and realization of all those dreams which Unionist opponents have prophesied would prove its downfall. It is clear to all the world that the Conservatives have driven themselves into a corner from which there seems no way of escape. The party of Chamberlain and Balfour has suffered one defeat after another, and the near future threatens it with total destruction."

The National Zeitung goes on to say that Danton's saying that daring alone brings success has been borne out by the Liberal government. "The Opposition raves croaked 'revolution in England against the tricks of the insurance commissioners, revolution in Ireland against home rule.' . . . No revolution has broken out either in England or in Ulster. . . . The whole Conservative revolution talk is bankrupt, and for a very simple reason: the great majority of the English people thoroughly agrees with the taxation of the rich and with the insurance of the worker, and five-sixths of the Irish people look on home rule as the fulfillment of the hope of a hundred years.

"This support among the people gives the Parliamentary victories of the Government, which in part have only been gained through the cooperation of the Irish and the Labor party, their great significance, and . . . the Liberals will soon command as strong and certain a majority in Parliament as among the people."

ACTION ON STRIKES AFFECTING NATION AWAITED IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Though the industrial council inquiry is by no means terminated and the gist of its report cannot be forecasted, yet the impression prevails that some important steps will be taken to follow up the conclusion which the government arrived at in 1911, at the time of the Thames dock strike, that strikes affecting the vital activities of the nation should be dealt with in a different manner to those involving secondary interests. Presumably the vital activities of the nation would include coal mining, shipping, carting and the transport trades.

The working of the industrial disputes act of Canada into which Sir George Askwith has been making investigations includes the principle of inquiry into serious disputes. The result of this inquiry will be included in the report, and in connection with it there is no doubt that the principle of arbitration, about which there is considerable difference in England between employers and employees, will receive a full share of attention. Indeed, it is in this direction that important developments are likely to occur.

KING REVIEWS TRIPOLI TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME—The review of the troops recently returned from Tripoli was made the occasion of a grand military display. The line of march through Rome to the parade ground was chosen with the special view of allowing of as many spectators as possible. Rome was an festive and enthusiastic crowds lined the route.

The passage of detachments which had taken part in the Tripolitan campaign was greeted with loud cheering, which redoubled as the King, accompanied by the royal dukes and the Prince of Udine, and attended by the general staff, appeared in sight. The ceremony of conferring medals upon the flags, which was held at the Victor Emmanuel monument, was strikingly effective. Upon the fifty-second regiment of infantry and upon the whole corps of artillery King Emmanuel bestowed gold medals for exceptional valor. In all 30 colors were decorated.

ALLIES GET ARMS THROUGH RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BUCHAREST, Rumania—Reports are to hand from the ports of Galatz and Reni, on the Danube, that Russian steamboats are being loaded with provisions and arms for Servia. It is stated that for some weeks the Russian boats have carried a large amount of specie, siege guns and quantities of uniforms and tinned provisions for the Bulgarian and Servian troops.

IRISH NATIONALIST DEFENDS PARTY ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a letter to the press, J. Devlin, Nationalist member for West Belfast, enters an emphatic protest against what he describes as the grossly unfair position in which the friends and foes of woman suffrage alike have sought to place the Irish party during the whole controversy over the female suffrage amendments to the franchise bill.

"Underlying most of the comments and calculations in the newspapers," writes Mr. Devlin, "and in the vast amount of literature circulated through the post, is the unfair and unfounded assumption that the position of the Irish Nationalists is in any way different from that of the Liberals or Conservatives in 'his matter.'

Mr. Devlin goes on to point out that Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law both made declarations that their followers would be left free to vote as they thought fit, and that the bona fides of these declarations had never been questioned, and he asks why an equally straightforward declaration of the chairman of the Irish party could not be accepted "in spirit as well as in letter."

On Nov. 5 last Mr. Redmond had definitely stated in the House that he had no hesitation in saying that, as regards the woman suffrage question, it would be a free vote on the merits of the general question by the members of the Irish party, and that he subsequently further explained that what he meant was that the members of the Irish party would be as free to vote on the merits of the question as the members of the Liberal party would be under the pledge of the prime minister.

Mr. Devlin goes on, "this has never been a party question with us. Mr. Redmond is no more responsible for the action of the members of the Irish party than Mr. Asquith is responsible for that of the members of the Liberal party, or Bonar Law for that of the members of the Unionist party. Whatever," he adds, "the result may be, let the British public clearly understand that the Irish party, as a party, has taken no action in the matter and does not intend taking any."

QUEENSLAND ADDS TO STAFF OF UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The Senate of the University of Queensland recently found it necessary to strengthen the teaching staff in order to cope with the unexpectedly large number of students who had matriculated, and to provide for the additional work to be undertaken in 1913.

As a result of the Senate's deliberations, A. B. Welton, B. Sc., has been appointed to the position of assistant lecturer in geology, K. F. Swanwick, B. A., LL. B., has been appointed part-time lecturer in modern languages, and William Gates, who has just qualified for the bachelor of arts degree in the University of Queensland, has been appointed part-time lecturer in history and economics.

DUTCH WOMAN IS POLICE OFFICER

(Special to the Monitor)
VOORBURG, Holland—For the second time in Holland a woman has been appointed police officer. Miss G. van Elsingen, who studied law at the universities of Groningen and Leyden, was from Feb. 1 employed as third class inspector in the public morals police department. The employment of some women in this line of work has for some time seemed desirable, and this nomination is sure to be generally approved.

MONGOLIANS ARE RECEIVED BY CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—The Czar received the Mongolian special mission in audience at Tsarkoe Selo recently. The envoys in accordance with oriental custom brought costly gifts to his majesty. Among them were some Mongolian ponies with trappings and three thrones of cloth of gold with the emblem of the nine dragons. Moscow will next be visited by the mission to further trade between Russia and Mongolia.

COLLEGE HAS NEW PRINCIPAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Prof. Ronald Montague Burrows, professor of Greek in the University of Manchester, has been appointed principal of Kings College, London. Professor Burrows was educated at Charterhouse and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took first class in the honors school of Literae Humaniores. He received the D. Litt. degree, was professor of Greek at University College, Cardiff, and was dean of the faculty of arts at Manchester.

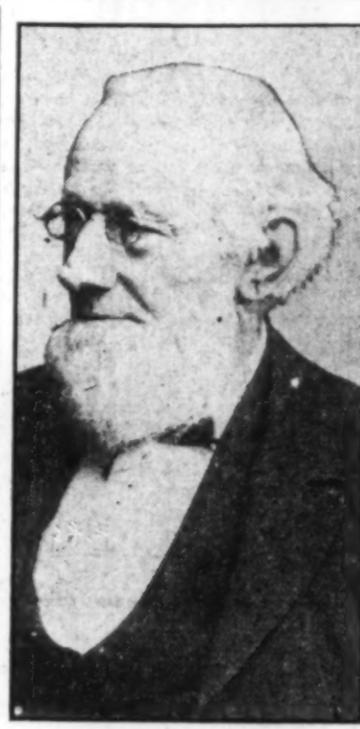
CENTENARY OF INVENTOR OF PHONOGRAPHY IS CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Isaac Pitman, whose centenary was celebrated recently, was born in Trowbridge in 1813. He had very little education, and when about 12 years of age began his office life, supplementing it by self-education, the curtailment of his school career. He studied Homer, Pope, Cowper, Montgomery, Addison, and the Bible, yet, while his intelligence enabled him to appreciate the best literature, he could not master the difficulties of its orthography.

The printed page and his sense of reason disagreed in the pronunciation of words, and he found that his pronunciation was different from that of his friends. He saw that the spelling of words was no guide, and that there was no standard of pronunciation, and so struck out a course for himself. He had studied the whole of Walker's Dictionary by the time he was 17 years of age, making a list of words he had mispronounced, numbering 2000; he also studied Taylor's shorthand. Later he had five months' training as a teacher at the Borough Road Training College of the British and Foreign School Society.

During his work of teaching his interest in shorthand increased, and later he brought out a small book called "Stenographic Sound-Hand." Pitman taught it in school, circulated it by taking long journeys by road in all weathers, and the system developed amazingly in facility and adaptability, additions and alterations being made as it grew in favor.

The Phonographic Journal, afterwards the Phonetic Journal, was established in 1842. In 1887 the Jubilee of Phonography was celebrated officially in London, at the same time as the tercentenary of short-hand or the recognition of modern short-hand, by Dr. Timothy Bright, in 1787. Lord Rosebery gave the inaugural address, and his doing so brought short-hand, and particularly phonography, into prominence. Its popularity increased by leaps and bounds, and it began to be recognized in official circles. Now, phonography has become the primer system of short-hand in England; is adapted into many foreign languages, circulates its text-books in millions, is used in practically every office,



(Reproduced by permission)
SIR ISAAC PITMAN

in the press and in Parliament, and all over the English-speaking world.

Inside his text-books was written "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do it with thy might," and his life was an exemplification of the motto. The energy he displayed in the furtherance of the work he loved, his enthusiastic advocacy of the principles of peace and temperance, show him to have been a man among men. His ideals and methods have not yet received general recognition, though phonetics are being introduced into the elementary schools, but the need for rendering the English language more accessible to the children of Greater Britain, to the millions of British subjects in India and the far east, and to the cosmopolitan population of America, calls for further action.

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THE HOME FORUM

Hospitality of the Great

There can be no more serious reproof for those who consider themselves too busy or too important to be gracious to others in simple social relations than to read of the universal kindness and openness of such a man as Abraham Lincoln. He seemed to find it not only a duty but a pleasure to take into a warm comradeship everybody who came his way, not for the sake of making himself popular, and not in any sense as a brilliant leader of social interchange; but just because people were "folks" to him and he felt impelled to add his quota to their present happiness. This is the impulse of all truly great people. The great man or woman is always a democrat. In such is never seen the cold exterior which selfish reserve builds and which justifies the perversion of the word "selfishness," enclosing its possessor like a clam. He who is really built on a big plan always has room for one more human affiliation, one more friendship, can always admit one more claim upon the hospitality of a large nature. It is the narrow and limited individual alone who seeks in what he thinks an elegant reserve or exclusiveness exemption from the claim which every human being really has on every other for fellow feeling and helpful kindness. Cordiality of this sort need not be gushing nor officious. It is characterized always by an instinctive tact. It gives to every comer what can be received, and takes the measure of each heart at a hand clasp. Savants say that they can guess the inherent efficiency of any human being by the hand clasp; certainly the really generous and great wear their heart if not on the sleeve then surely, in the hand, making it a fresh gift to every one who knows how to take the beautiful thing that is offered there.

New York's Native Americans

Strictly speaking, New York is the most American city on the globe. There are, by actual count, 150 native Americans in New York. They live west of the Bowery as far as the Hudson river, north of Grand street, and south of Fourteenth street. They are lineal descendants of the Iroquois Indians, and in this spot they have colonized and are today plying their honest industries and filling up their full share of honest citizenship, says a writer in the Churchman. The rest of us are either immigrants or the children of immigration.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Street,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of the paper and advertising for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents a week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00

Daily, six months 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

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DESK USED BY LAWYER LINCOLN



Practical Use of Motor Truck

THE desk upon which Abraham Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address has been seen by many visitors to the Leland hotel at Springfield, Ill. It is not a very elaborate affair for these days, but it has a broad surface for writing purposes and plenty of pigeon holes for stowing away documents such as a lawyer keeps at hand.

**HISTORIC
RELIC
OWNED BY
ALLEN H.
SMITH**

ADDRESS WAS WRITTEN IN LAW OFFICE ABOVE SPRINGFIELD STORE

Farmer's Happy Lot

THAT the farmer's lot, whether it be a ten acre one or not, may be a very happy and independent kind of existence most people will agree. A writer in the Craftsman holds forth to this effect: The "Ten Acres and Liberty" idea is one that has long appealed to me—the wedding of economic independence with the satisfactions of a pastoral life. The agriculturist, it seems to me—not the old-fashioned farmer, but the modern farmer, with old books and old friends to resort to when the weather is bad—leads the most enviable life of all. He does not manipulate other men's wealth, nor is it his task to induce a surfeited people to buy that which is not bread; he lives close to the roots of life; he deals in fundamentals.

"There is no other sort of life," says Abraham Cowley in his essay "Of Agriculture," "that affords so many branches of praise to a panegyrist: The utility of it to a man's self; the usefulness, or, rather, necessity of it to all the rest of mankind; the innocence, the pleasure, the antiquity, the dignity"—and, I may add, the liberty of it. As I look about upon the various occupations of men and women in this present generation, it seems to me that every other vocation is conducted in chains—the demands of employers, or directors, or stockholders, or a spoiled public. It is only the farmer who is free of these things.

Fruits in Their Season

Some one writing from a point of view all his own in a current magazine humorously finds fault with the prowess of modern horticulture and other commerce for providing roses and strawberries in January which strictly (in the northern calendar) belong to June. He thinks "all things in due season" is a good old rule. When he succeeded in getting pussy willows to blossom for him in the house in December he felt greatly at a disadvantage in the face of the fluffy yellow catkins because he had no warm brown garden where to set them forth to the light and air, but must perform keep them in a glass bottle or throw them on the fire—which he finally did.

He speaks of grapes in January as being the supreme flight of fancy for writers of old, yet now they are the commonplace of every fruitier. The sunny service of distant lands is enjoyed for a small outlay, and cold, storage holds over from one season to another something besides eggs. The logic and beneficence of this is unquestioned by the most of us, who see no reason why any delight should fail at any moment, and who find that temperate choice among these bounties is still possible, keeping fresh zest for each in turn.

This writer sees in segregation of other things than seasons a definite advantage. Most of us again would not agree here either. Childhood was once shut away from adult understanding, and there was possible very little interchange of sympathy between the child, who should be seen and not heard, and the grownups who thought it consisted with their dignity to forget that they ever had worn knickerbockers or short skirts. Now children associate with their elders and develop faster than they did, and the adult who is thoroughly up-to-date knows that he is just as young as he ever was.

Before the Mast

Members of a certain yacht club of a town on Long Island sound tell of an inlander who last summer was once decoyed into acting as crew for one of the enthusiastic yachtsmen, according to a story in Lippincott's.

"Let go that jib-sail!" was one of the first orders given.

"See here!" came in indignant tone from the "crew." "You oughtn't to talk to me that way. As a matter of fact, I am not touching the thing!"

Everybody now sees, as some could not see in Lincoln's lifetime, that he was a man saturated in American principles, with the most intense faith in American character, penetrating with almost preternatural insight into the conditions of our American problem—Bliss Perry.

A Lincoln Tribute

AS back across the ages a few great figures meet the eye—Kings, prophets, warriors, poets, sages—Whose names and deeds will never die. Not always of high race or royal These messengers of God to men, But lowly-born, true-hearted, loyal, They wielded sword or brush or pen. Such was our Lincoln, who forever Is hailed as freer of the slave, Whose lofty purpose and endeavor New hope to hopeless bondsmen gave. And so we tell our sons his story, We celebrate his humble birth, And crown his deeds with all the glory That men can offer on this earth. Hail, Lincoln! As the swift years lengthen Still more majestic grows thy fame; The ties that bind us to thee strengthen; Starlike-immortal shines thy name!

—From *The Pilgrims*, Nathan Haskell Dole.

Music Self-Learned

If America is to have great music and if our own people are to enjoy and produce great music, the beginning of our education must take place in the home, declares Mary Garden in *Good Housekeeping*. The best of the mechanical players will give you the greatest music the world has produced. With these you can educate yourself. As for myself, I was not as familiar with Wagner as I wanted to be. So I bought a player and kept it at my apartment in Chicago. By means of it I thoroughly educated myself with the music of the Wagner operas. I was unfamiliar with the Russian school of music. I learned that. But, mark me, I learned this music thoroughly because I took up one thing at a time. You must do this; one selection at a time, one composer at a time. Do not mix things.

The manner in which one single ray of light, one single precious hint, will clarify and energize the whole mental life of him who receives it, is among the most wonderful and heavenly of intellectual phenomena.—Arnold Bennett.

BE STILL AND KNOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIVINE intelligence directs all our ways. This we know to be true in spite of the efforts of human intelligence to persuade us to the contrary. Let us dwell for a moment on the subject of this article and see why we yield to the temptations of material sense when it urges us into paths not meant for our feet to tread. "Be still, and know," is the voice of God. It is His express command at such times and concerning such things as incite doubt in the human mind with regard to just what is the right thing to do. When in doubt turn to God, for be sure there would be no doubt if self-interest were not in some way clamoring for its own.

"It is the province of spiritual sense to

govern man," declares Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 206). Spiritual sense is the true self, and its activity is never in response to the human will. A philosopher says that a man's moral nature is vivified by any interference of the will. Such interference is the expression of self-interest, no matter which way we look at it. Man's best effort, supplemented by entire confidence in God, conducts always to just issues. The greatest achievements of our own or any past time have been the result of the divine will operating in and through man who reflects God.

Human will, while it may claim and appear to have been the spur, has really had no part in anything that is truly good. Spiritual inspiration alone is to be traced as the impulse behind all great movements resulting in permanent good to mankind. God appoints and instructs His instruments according to their fitness for the work. Such fitness grows out of the capacity given by God to man to transform the human into the divine, so that personal desires are stilled and success comes not through human will but through self-annihilation.

Achievements which make for good in the world's history have resulted always, whether we realize it or not, from a simple obedience to that divine admonition, "Be still, and know." What does God command in this "Be still, and know"? What indeed, but the putting off of mortal sense, the human will, which has ever sought and is still seeking to usurp the hold of spiritual understanding, and which, if blindly followed, leads inevitably past the beacon lights of Truth, God, into the quicksands of worldly wisdom? And yet God alone directs man's course. The way is straight when one obediently listens and humbly follows the leading of the true self, though it be shorn of what may seem to men to make life glad. The way is winding when the human will, for the time seems good to a man, lures him into the toils of the short-lived and unreal. When Jesus uttered those telling words, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these

things shall be added unto you," he explained very clearly the one and only way of attaining to and forever keeping the good things of life; for to them that have the kingdom shall be given their heart's desire.

The kingdom of God and His righteousness is not won by mere wishing or hoping for it, but by the steadfast seeking for that spiritual harmony which shuts the door upon all worldly interests; the putting into practice of "Be still, and know"; the consecrating and surrendering of self to good as All. This state once gained becomes a fountain-head of good in itself. It radiates happiness, dispenses love and in like measure attracts and draws unto itself every form of good. All things are added unto it—such riches as God's wisdom unerringly bestows. Christian Science teaches that mortal sense, as well as that which it blindly seeks, disappears before this incoming of Spirit. Mrs. Eddy says: "The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving and meek. In the soil of an 'honest and good heart' the seed must be sown; else it bears not much fruit. . . . It is the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life, in contrast with the results of the ghastly farce of material existence . . . which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science" (*Science and Health*, p. 272).

The only reality is that which comes from God, and to the spiritually awakened this comes by sure degrees. It leaves us in no doubt as to what to do

of courtesy, it is much less than courage of heart or holiness; Yet in my walks it seems to me The grace of God is in courtesy. —Hilaire Belloc.

WESTERN IMPROVER OF ENGLISH

MINNESOTA has lately sent one of her well known teachers of English to visit Boston and Prof. Richard Burton has told New England the great things that are being done and the greater starry things hitched to the hope of the state University of Minnesota. The Bellman, Minneapolis, has regular contributions by Professor Burton, which have a further university extending effect. He writes often on matters of English use and style and encourages the present day awakening to the need of more dignity and beauty, accuracy and general effectiveness, in the popular use of the English language.

Lately he has noted the tendency to vulgarize speech not only by slang and cant phrases but by wresting the use of good words in such a way as to make them practically slang. Dr. Burton instances the word "proposition," a word much used in the business world and also heard on every side—as "that's a different proposition." He would have the word restricted to its rightful use—see the dictionary—and not applied to any and every sort of a chance remark or even casual happening. One recalls in this connection the place of this word in Lincoln's Gettysburg speech as an example of its elegant use.

Another word which Professor Burton might have named is "concern," used by business houses to indicate a house or a firm. Party is another word which business people use, perhaps aping legal parlance, with its "party of the first part." A party is of course a number of people. To refer to one man as a party is perhaps a subtle tribute to his versatility, but in view of its possible connotation of the phrase "a handful," the word seems of doubtful application.

Professor Burton emphasizes one point as to which opinion ranges far. It is as to the relation of written and spoken English. He would grant to speech more latitude, something more unconventional, "more broken" and active with life, than to written language. The latter is sedate, yet must not be stilted and unnatural. He finds that the virtue of the spoken word is "radical and makes for vitality." That of the written word is "conservative and makes for beauty and art." Here is a nice distinction. Written and printed words are of course possible of preservation, but so are spoken words in these photographic days. It would seem as if the trend then should be to unify language, to make that which is written as vivifying as that which is spoken and that which is spoken as worthy of conservation as that which is written. Certainly the greatest example of English, first and last, is the English Bible, yet nothing is franker and plainer and more simply vernacular in diction and for the most part in style and form, as well.

Odd Moving Day

Lake Michigan has proved, in one instance at least, an economical highway for house moving. The owner of a house and lot at Fifty-fourth street and Lake avenue, Chicago, and a lot at Lake avenue and Seventh-seventh street, desired to move the house to the latter, some three miles distant, but found that the moving operation on land would cost much more than the structure was worth. Then, convinced that he had a white elephant on his hands, he confided his troubles to a friend, who sarcastically remarked that he had better use it as a private yacht, and this gave him the idea of moving the house by water. Subsequently, continues Popular Mechanics, the house, which is a large two-story structure, was moved over a pontoon bridge, made necessary by the shallowness of the water along the shore, and rolled on to two scows, which were towed three miles to the new location.

It took about three days of work to get the house on and off the scows, although the lake trip was accomplished in a little less than an hour. The cost of the operation was less than \$1000.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 12, 1913

Lincoln

AT THE University of Illinois today a memorial of Lincoln is dedicated that in some respects is as significant as any yet erected. From the purses of taxpayers have come the funds with which to build and equip a stately hall of humanities, bearing the name of perhaps the humanest statesman the world has ever known. In this structure will be taught those subjects that most directly concern men's ethical and spiritual welfare, in contrast with those that provide skill to acquire material possessions. Through years to come a procession of youth will pass in and out of the doors of a university building dedicated to humanity's highest interests, and yet named after a self-educated man.

Events in national politics during the past year have but proved anew the supremacy of Lincoln as a moral authority under the shelter of whose name advocates of new and old democracy alike wish to take refuge. The two fundamental political groupings of men in America date from Hamilton and Jefferson; and so far as political activities of today have origin in strictly political ideas they merely vary the emphasis on the root principles of those founders of a nation. But when it comes to a question of ethical ideals, of illustrating the sagacious method by which humane ideals are transformed into organic law and statutory enactments, and of making statecraft serve purposes of emancipation, then the American people instinctively turn to Lincoln. His honesty, his patience, his magnanimity, his faith in his fellow man, his ability to comprehend more than one point of view, his tenacity to an ideal and tact in gaining it, and his insight into the heart of humanity make him like "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." Thither, by their own admissions, his successors in the presidency turn when hard-pressed. Thither also go the great multitude of plain people depressed by struggles in the desert of self-interest.

As the historic figure of Lincoln recedes in point of time, as men and women who knew him grow fewer and fewer, as the perspective of the years alters the judgments of men about actors in the great contest against slavery and for national unity, affection for Lincoln deepens, and at the same time critical judgment—European as well as American—places him even higher than his contemporaries placed him. The journal of a Gideon Welles, with its diarist's realism, shatters no illusion, but rather adds splendor to the aureole.

With a \$2,000,000 monument soon to be erected at Washington, with his effigy adorning the people's coin, with a university naming its hall of humanities after him, with cities placing statues in public squares, with political parties contesting as to his favor were he on earth, with men of the South eulogizing him in Congress and out, and with champions of democratic government in Asia as well as Europe citing him as prophet and teacher, Lincoln cannot be said to be forgotten. Perhaps the reason is that in becoming officially powerful and great he did not cease being personally good.

THE MORE heard concerning the special parcel post stamps, the more clear it becomes that there is no reason why they should be special. An ordinary United States stamp should be good for its face value wherever used.

THE prospects are for a tax on incomes of \$5,000 and over, and if the law shall be so framed, Professor Taft of Yale will be just eligible to membership in the new revenue-producing class.

TIME flies and land slides on the Panama canal, but the engineers are confident that water will flow as scheduled, just the same.

Interstate Commission Probing New England Roads

EVIDENCE that the investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad by the interstate commerce commission is to be productive is supplied in the reply of Judge Prouty, the New England member, to Congressman O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, who called the commissioner's attention to the complaints in Providence over the bad service the railroad is giving. Judge Prouty describes the task of the commission as an "investigation of railroad conditions in New England" and states that it covers the financial, rate and service phases of the subject. Fuller assurance still is given in his statement that the commission is conducting a careful investigation into the financial operations of the New Haven railroad since Mr. Mellen became its president.

Assurances of this sort are cheering to New England. Information is needed. The committee dockets of the Legislatures of these states are rich in proposals of legislation designed to correct the wrongs of existing conditions and to direct a future policy of the governments in relation to the railroads. There is a common fault in the proposed legislation, and it is fundamental—an evident lack of accurate information as to the actual conditions of the Mellen railroads. This the interstate commission has gathered and there is likely to be a definiteness and accuracy about the commission's review of the situation that will go far to make it a safe guide.

It is a simple statement of fact that there is a common lack of confidence in the ability of the Legislatures of the interested states to deal with the railroad problems now pressing in a way to be effective. The errors of legislation have usually been of commission and the risk of error by omission is slight. Legislative information is not complete and in the nature of things cannot be nearly so comprehensive as that of the interstate commission. In Massachusetts the situation is made more difficult by the varying attitude of the Governor, whose inaugural advice and later opinions are in such conflict as to deprive his guidance of definiteness or other value. What, by the way, has become of the New England conference the Governor of Massachusetts was eagerly promoting some weeks ago? The Rhode Island Governor appointed his members of it the day it was decided upon. Governor Foss appears to have added it to the list of the unfilled positions which he does not allow to cause him uneasiness.

The assurance of the interstate commission of its thorough study of the situation would seem to be ample reason for a suspension of legislation in the states. When further steps are taken to correct whatever wrongs exist they should be well considered and securely based on accurate knowledge.

BY REASON of certain artistic and sentimental associations, the pardon of a life prisoner in Massachusetts recently seems to claim unusual interest. This man had served thirteen years, his conduct in that time had been exemplary, he had been industrious, he had displayed extraordinary skill in the making of violins, because of his proficiency in this regard he had attracted the attention and won the kindly interest of a prima donna and others. All these circumstances operated in his favor, indicating finally to the satisfaction of those entrusted with the privilege of granting clemency that no good purpose would be subserved by holding him to the letter of the law. But most observant and thinking people will look upon the case as merely an incident in a movement that has been in progress for some time. Rightly or wrongly, public opinion seems to have become impressed with the belief that the machinery which deals with persons arraigned and convicted under the criminal statutes is imperfect. That the people are growing to regard it more and more as lacking both infallibility and finality is evidenced by their willingness to acquiesce in the increasing use of the pardoning power.

But is there lack of confidence in the law? An affirmative answer would fail, we believe, to give proper expression to public thought on the subject. Law per se and all that it stands for is held in high respect in the United States, and this is true, we think, even after due allowance for the anarchistic tendencies made evident within the last year or two in connection with industrial conflicts and disputes. On the other hand, there appears to be in the popular thought a growing sense of doubt as to the justice inherent in the methods by which the law disposes of criminals. Surely the increase of pardons by elected executives can mean nothing else. Every pardon must imply a matured doubt as to the justice of the sentence which that pardon, in a measure, overrides. And these repeated pardons must in turn raise some doubt as to their own reasonableness. If a sentence to life imprisonment is just, can it be possible that there is justice to prisoner and public in the granting of an unconditional release after a few years of confinement?

We would not have our readers infer that we would have even the veriest offender kept behind the bars if he deserved to be free. Rather we would ask whether sentences of such tremendous import to one or other of mankind, followed by such sweeping reversals as are carried in some of the recent pardons, do not imply a great and questionable trifling with the principle of human liberty; such a trifling, in fact, as may very well excite the body of the people to note this matter as a whole and with care, that whatever is wrong may be made right. For if there is good in law, and we do not doubt this, surely that good is not at the beck and call of sentiment or caprice.

Constitutional Changes in the Pacific West

A MEASURE providing for the holding of a constitutional convention has been introduced in the California Legislature at Sacramento. In the Washington Legislature, at Olympia, it is said, there is practically no opposition to the calling of a constitutional convention in 1915. The present constitution of California is described by a newspaper of that state as "a thing of rags and tatters." Some of its provisions, it is claimed, are far removed from the basic. In Washington, this year as usual, there are many amendment proposals. According to a Tacoma contemporary, some of the remedies for real or fanciful defects in the organic law of the commonwealth are objectionable, others trivial, while some are really important.

In both states there is serious question as to whether revised constitutions would be better than the present ones, not because there is no room for improvement, but because of the difficulty of holding the revisionists down to the things essential. The ablest lawyers, jurists, statesmen and laymen of the country have long been in agreement as to the first essentials in constitution-framing, namely, simplicity and brevity. It is utterly impossible, even if it were desirable, to get everything into a constitution; the main thing, in fact, is to keep most propositions out of it, and this is very difficult. Under the American form of government, as under the British, powers, privileges, rights and restrictions are determined by precedent, development, the growing and changing requirements of the people, rather than by declaration. The British get on nicely without a written constitution. The framers of the American constitution intentionally made its amendment a most difficult and tedious process, and notwithstanding the criticism to which this instrument has been subjected from time to time, it has proved itself sufficiently elastic on the whole. Amendments to it in recent years have been due to changed political, economic and social conditions rather than to any fault or flaw in the original document.

What seems to be necessary to a state constitution in these times is a clear and concise statement of fundamental principles. The rest, we think, must be left to interpretation, legislation and execution through the governmental machinery it creates. The constitution that is expanded into a statute-book, in the hope of covering everything, is likely to be more of a hindrance than a help.

IN THE ordinary affairs of life, we suppose the best way for any two persons to avoid a misunderstanding is to see to it that they understand each other. In the beginning of a misunderstanding the best plan is to find the cause, and remove it. Relations between individuals should not, and as a matter of fact, do not, differ materially from the relations between groups of individuals, or between nations. Diplomacy, and especially diplomacy of the modern school, should aim to uncover in their incipiency the causes of differences between nations rather than to aid in their growth by following a policy of indirection, reticence and aloofness. It is, we think, to the credit of the state department at Washington that it was first, and has been foremost, among the world's foreign offices in the work of breaking down conventional barriers to freedom of intercourse and freedom of speech between the diplomatic agencies and representatives of the nations.

There have been many cases in point; one of the latest of them, strange to say, is brought to attention by the visit of a non-official representative of the American people to Havana. In that city for some time past there has been evidence in certain quarters of a feeling antagonistic to the United States. In a sense, the prejudices

and antipathies displayed in the anti-American sentiment of the Cuban capital reflected those that in some mysterious way have been of late fomented and disseminated rather generally in Spanish America.

The other day, in Havana, William Jennings Bryan, as a distinguished American, was the guest at luncheon of the speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives. Several prominent members of the Cuban government were present, as were also the American minister, Mr. Beauford, and the secretary of the American legation, Mr. Gibson. Mr. Bryan was given an opportunity to talk, and he availed himself of it by speaking frankly. He made it clear in a few terse and impressive sentences that the United States is sincerely friendly to Cuba, and that the United States has confidence in its representatives and will uphold them. He also made it clear that in the United States, politics would not enter into this matter, and that the malcontent in Cuba need not look to a change in administration at Washington for any encouragement. In short, Mr. Bryan was so frank, so positive, and yet so friendly and conciliatory in tone, that his short speech has apparently changed the whole situation in Cuba for the better. This, we take it, is diplomacy of the kind that in the past has been, and in the future will be, approved by the clearest thinkers among the public men of the United States.

NOW THAT the hours have elapsed necessary to enable Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's momentous statement in the budget committee of the Reichstag to be weighed in the balance, it is safe to say that it has not been found wanting. Unless, indeed, we are to assume that the speaker was embarking on what, with some injustice to its godfather, is usually termed a Machiavellian policy, a very notable advance has been made in the effort recently inaugurated by the Kaiser and Lord Haldane to restore the old confidence which once existed on either side of the North sea. Whatever the fate of the new development, however little the admiral may have intended or however much the wish which is father to the thought may have read into his words, public opinion in both countries has welcomed them as an olive leaf in the mouth of a most unsuspecting dove.

The situation on the continent of Europe is so threatening and the lessons it has taught are so easy to be read, that they can scarcely have been wasted, even on the most chauvinistic political. Emperors do not sit down and write letters to one another as the French kings once dined in public, to impress nations with their good feeling. On the contrary it is the last effort of a bankrupt diplomacy. For months past only the united efforts of Berlin and London have prevented a catastrophe. They can scarcely have accomplished this without accentuating the fact, so palpable to every one not blinded by fear or passion, that their interests are not antagonistic but identical. Alone of all the powers concerned in the present crisis, Germany and the United Kingdom have nothing to gain and very much to lose by a war. Twice, indeed, during the last five years the former has found herself almost involved in a titanic struggle in support of Austrian ambitions. Twice within a year the United Kingdom has been on the verge of war for quarrels which were no concern of hers. Is the incorporation of Slav provinces in the dual empire or the maintenance of Austrian prestige in Albania worth the proverbial Pomeranian grenadier? And would there ever have been an Agadir crisis or a Durazzo crisis save for the diplomacy of France or Russia? The day seems at hand when the Wilhelmstrasse will sit up and rub its eyes and begin to appraise the North sea dreadnaughts at their true value, whilst Downing street, turning in its sleep, may ask itself whether the German Codlin is not after all rather the friend than the Russian Short.

AT A RECENT conference of educators from leading American universities and colleges, plans were laid for preparing unified college courses in biblical history and literature. The scheme worked out by this committee will be submitted to the National Religious Educational Association at its coming meeting in Cleveland, and then, in its amended form, based on such criticism as may arise there, the plan will come before faculties of institutions for adoption or rejection. Entirely apart from such merits or demerits as this plan may have in its future detailed form, there is considerable significance in the fact that anybody has thought it necessary to act in the matter. When a questionnaire sent out generally to professors who teach literature, ethics, economics, history and kindred topics, brings practically only one answer—"No"—to the question whether knowledge of the Bible by the freshman entering college can be assumed by the teacher as foundation on which he may proceed in teaching the humanities, then of course it becomes apparent that for cultural ends, if for no higher motives, colleges and universities must act. This they are trying to do unitedly.

But it is rather late in the day and the plan calls for service that should be done in the homes and in the secondary schools. There is where so much of the Bible as inculcates theism and simple ethics of brotherhood can at least be taught without conflicting with the sectarian tenets of the various groups into which religious adherents are divided and subdivided, and at a time for children and youth when memory is quick and accurate, imagination plastic and conscience trainable. Doubtless it is because education in Bible knowledge has been left so exclusively to Sunday schools maintained under sectarian auspices and has been debarred from the common schools that so much of American life today is secular rather than spiritual in its standards, while American youth in colleges and universities are ignorant of history and literature which, not to know, is to misread all modern man's aspirations and achievements.

Simply in self-defense, in order to provide themselves with intelligent pupils capable of understanding literary and historical allusions and the simplest ethical standards of economics and government, American educators are now being driven back to inclusion of the Bible in a curriculum from which we believe it never should have been excluded. The sense of continuity with the past, which Bible reading brings, steadied a former generation in a way, even if it was limited in its interpretation of Bible meaning, that is beyond the efficacy of present-day ephemeral, standardless literature; hence we now find vagueness and discontent and "acclaim" of what seems novel only to discover it a former generation's discard. Let those who wish to teach the Bible "search the Scriptures," unhampered by creed or dogma, to bring familiarity with the text itself as it has come down to us through the ages.

Doing Something for Bibleless Youth